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The Poetic Element in the Satires and Epistles of Horace.

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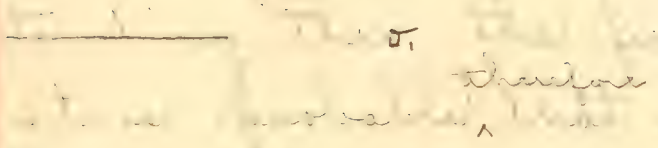
The poetic element in the satires

[illegible] § III [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible]
has given us an answer to the above
questions raised, [illegible],
But there is still [illegible]
this portion in the Satires [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible] Poets" p. 54 [illegible]
[illegible] in
the Satires. The above must serve
as the most [illegible]
be found in the [illegible]
[illegible]
serving more careful investigation.

First, then, let us examine the passages above referred to.

The most important is Sat. I-4-39 ff.: Horace said, [illegible] himself from the number of Poets. — [illegible], [illegible] "primum ego me illorum, dederim quibus esse poetis, excerpam numero; neque enim concludere versum dixeris esse satis; neque si qui scribat uti nos sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse poetam. Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior atque os magna sonaturum, des nominis huius honorem. Idcirco quidam comoedia necne poema esset quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus." Compare line 41, where Horace refers to his own



Epid. 2-1-2501 - nec summoneo ego mallem

of his work. As has been noted, the subject [illegible] and beyond the limits of [illegible] normally with these [illegible] tion of the plot entitled [illegible] [illegible] Book II, 1-5, 15) [illegible] Ars. Poet. 2-1-15 ff. where Horace [illegible] Horace to do the very thing he here disclaims; esp. to write epic. Horace [illegible] and thus could [illegible] riding. Cf. [illegible] epic to prose [illegible]. Epp. Book 13-15

In the same vein are the closing [illegible] Cf. Od. 1-6-(5-12) Sat. (1-12) Od. 4-2-27 ff. and note here too the following epic [illegible]. Cf. Od. 4-15-1 ff. [illegible] by a panegyric containing epic material. Cf. Od. 1-19-10 and 2-12-(1-12)

Now it is our part of the critical
attention to combat the underlying
truth of current criticism upon this
subject; viz, that there has made
[illegible] use of the [illegible]
sphere. This goes without saying.
But one or two things must be borne
in mind; first, in accordance with
the law of [illegible] above enunciated
the [illegible]
[illegible] must not be
called upon to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] a [illegible] completely covering and
obscuring the real nature of his art.
For these [illegible] [illegible]
under [illegible] and in their [illegible] set-
ting stand, not [illegible] but [illegible]
[illegible], with [illegible] the restraint of

that we acknowledge that the cosmic
principal are not always consistent from
time to time, and that we did not
need to assume that we will be
satisfying parties for the rest. It is
aware that the interpretation of the
group of influences will from the sur-
roundings is not in accordance with
existing traditions working there.

At last it remained that citizen
criticism need not be used to be con-
sidering. The many kinds in the
growing walking hardness and strength-
ness in the matching tree. Alexander
Pope furnished a Stalking structure
on Complete poetry. The conclusion
of the Pre-conviction is the resident
rounded down and accepted to the
second day. I had preliminary meet-

But

superiority of the Epistle. Irenaeus had substituted Platonic for Pauline conceptions and discovered in the burning zeal of the Platonic Deity the love wrought incarnation and in the field of human sin we note in the Epistle the salvation of the spirit and witness in the more limited world of the flesh. Notwithstanding the prominent coverage on the Pauline Epistle in his writings he is characteristic of this style. Clement may be placed the large emphasis of the Alexandrian schools on the Platonic ideas of God and the Logos. In the person of Christ the divine and human natures are

has resulted in a type of event, e.g.
the exact form of our last exper-
ience, the understanding of
how the mind of the reader has
been led from the demands made upon the
imagination and from the attempt
to reconcile the discrete elements
existing which these demands effect-
uate. Such cases lack the finality
of the third dynamic in Whitehead's
definition, "complete, conscious
unity", where, whatever other connota-
tion the "close" in the word "simple"
we must see with Leahy that "im-
perfexity". The strength imaginative
use of the last modern poetry
is a cardinal point of distinction
when it is compared with the known
habit of antique style which has

In a large class of examples it seems fruitless to classify, quite as fruitless as to attempt to establish a law for the rapid pace and foley to be observed throughout the satires. Nothing is more distinctive in the satires of Horace than their rapid transitions. We may observe almost within the compass of the same sentence the successful combinations, the distinctively elevated, poetic coloring, or sweetness of droll pleasantry. At present, we have to do merely with the poetic, leaving the other divisions for later discussion. The poetic touch, as seen in many of the following examples, is to strengthen the tone of genial pleasantry, when its introduction is never without a certain pleasing effect. This effect, we in-

dicated above, is often effected through contrast, the poetic touch being in striking proximity to treatment of an entirely different nature.

As examples, mark first Sat. 2-6-101 ff.; the charming fable of the country and city mouse, which owes so much to its delightful variation of style. Here, following in the same sentence upon an amusing epic parody we have a poetic description of luxurious apartments, rubro ubi cocco tincta super lectos canderet vestis Babylonica; — Thus most of the fable has the setting of lofty style in contrast to the simplicity of subject.

There is much of a similar character in the Canidia Satire 1-8; for instance, the poetic touch in the description of the moon line 21, si qua vaga luna decorum pro-

tulit os; - cf. Verg. Georg. 4-232: Simul os terris ostendit honestum; Ecl. 6-5-89: Lucifer - extulit os sacrum caelo.

cf. too the elegance of line 19, -

- Exhalantibus quae vehement atque ventis humanos animos:

Observe the weird solemnity of 22 ff.,

Vidi egomet nigra succinctam vadere palla
Canidiam. — pallor utrasque fecerat horrendas adspectu. scalpere terram unguibus et pullam divellere mordicus agnam coepere: cruor in fossam confusus, ut inde manis elicerent animas responsa daturas. — Hecaten vocat altera, saevam altera Tisiphonen: - until at 34 the fantastic imagination again lifts us into the sphere of the poetic, -

serpentes atque videres
infernas errare canes [illegible]

Cf. Sat. 1-1-68: Tantalus a labris

sitiens fugientia captat / flumina — Horace himself is his own commentator for the impression he wishes to convey by this apparently serious and poetic reference to mythical material, as is seen in the immediate and abrupt — Quid rides? mutato nomine de te / Fabula narratur. cf. the appreciative note of Fritzsche on the felicitous word collocation; cf too Odyss. 11-582.

Even the gastronomic satire 2-4 has its parallels, line 30, lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunae:- and 17: unguetoque natet piscis urgere catino.

Observe at Sat 2-5-49: the euphonic circumlocution, cinquis casus funerum egerit Orco.

An oracle has naturally a poetic setting, Sat. 1-9-31: hunc neque dira venena, nec hostium auf-fert insidias, —

at Epis. 1-19-44: fidis enim manare poetica mella te solum, - thinking once the possibility of a poetic reminiscence and compares Il. 249: τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδή.

Mark the playful touch, Epis 1-18-64: donec alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet; also Sat. 1-5-97: dehinc Gnatia lymphis iratis exstructa dedit risusque labores,

Sat. 2-1-58: — seu me tranquilla senectus expectat seu mors atris circumvolat alis, - Horace grows poetic over his determination to write. Cf Verg. Geo. 3-466: sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra. Aeneid. 1-3-5: mors atra. (Ovid 2, 93 ff, Int

Sat. 2-7-115: nam comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem. Davus, in his new found privilege, lashes his master

eloquently at the close of the lecture. Kiessling notes, „ Der Gedanke ist das Gegenstück zu od. III-1-37 fg. und hat dem berühmten" post equitem sedet atra cura seine Farbe geliehen. Note the immediate transition in the 'egomet' unde mihi lapidem?

Epis. 2-2-(79-80):-

Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia ratum. Again, observe the contrast of the two clauses.

Sat 1-6-23: sed fulgente trahit constrictos Gloria curru/ non minus ignotos generosis. Mark the easy reference to the feeble immediately preceding in ferroria non facile quiescunt, and the connective style immediately following, quo-tibi, tibi, (2-1-177) deposita clamet Bruges Tiridate—? cf. Epis. 2-1-177.

Sat. 2-3-136: in matris iugulo ferrum tetigisse nefandum? should, I think, be

classed here. Wickham is probably right in contrasting the epic realism of the line with the semi-comic conclusion of the passage.

As the final passage compare Sat 1-1-4: gravis armis / miles erit, multo iam fractus membra labore.

We will next cite passages where the poet has given us descriptions from nature or natural phenomena:

Sat. 2-6-25 ff. sive aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem / interiore die gyro trahit, — The verb radere has various striking uses in the poets. cf. Verg. Aen. 5-217: ? a beautiful bit of description, nec aëre lapsa quieto / radit iter liquidum celeres neque commovet alas:- (cf. Milton P.L. last: "shares with level wing the

deep.

With the above cf another poetic description of winter, Sat 1-1-36 simul universum contristat Aquarius annum. Cf. also compares Verg. Georg. 3-279: pluvio contristat frigore caelum; and 304 cum frigidus olim / iam cadit extremoque ruit Aquarius anno. Cf. below Sat. 1-7-27.

Note the following rapid panorama of distant scenes, which, too, personification lends poetic color, Epis 1-3-3:—

Threicios vos Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus
aut freta vicinas inter currentia turris,
an pinguis Asiae campi collesque morantur?

[Cf. Epis. 1-16-12 ff. fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec / frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus;] With this flitting from point to point, yet in its

choice of objects a contrast to the scene of
A. P. 16-18: cum lucus et ara Dianae
et properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros
aut flumen Rhenum aut pluvius describitur arcus.

Another distant scene is Epist. 1 - 7 (5-6):

quid censes munera terrae,
quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos

cf. Sat. 1-4-30: vespertina tepet regio, where
the very brief poetic touch is again in
contrast with its setting. Müller notes
„In Bezug auf den erhöhten Ton der Rede be-
merke man, dass Horaz öfters in Satiren
und Episteln, wo er von der nuda sacra
fames redet, pathetisch wird, und com-
pares Sat. 1-1-(38-40).

Once more in contrast, in the words
war between Persicus Rex and Persae,
we have an undertone poetic line: ruebat
flumen et hiberna ... fortior quo rara Sat. 1-7-35
securis.

cf. Ov. Fast. 4-649: Silva vetus nulloque diu violata securi.

As example of mountain torrents in flood Horace frequently cites the Aufidus. See the note of Wickham on Sat. 1-1-58: Cum ripa simul avulsos ferat Aufidus acer. cf. Od. 4-14-25:

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,
Qui regna Dauni praefluit Apuli,
Cum saevit horrendamque cultis
Diluviem meditatur agris, -

cf. Od. 3-30-1: Exegi - Aufidus. Od. 4-9-2 longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum.

Sat 2-6-91: praerupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso? Another quotation from the fable of the city and the country mouse.

Most of the examples quoted above are in description of far away scenes,

of Thrace, India, etc.; but those at home come in for none the less share of the poet's attention, especially, when the pride of ownership lends charm in the eyes of the poet. Thus in the opening of the 16th. epistle of the first book, addressed to Quintius, a rather longer description of his estate than usual discloses many poetic touches of which the following is but one. Epis. 1-16-6 ff. Continui montes si dissocientur opaca valle, sed ut recipias Latinum laetus inspiciat lacum, lucanum descendens currus fugientia vaporet, tem-pestivum Circes. [illegible]

Cf. Epis. 1-18-(104-105):-

me quotiens reficit gelidus Digentia rivus, quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus,-

With the latter phrase it is interesting to compare a line in the first act of Shelley's Prometheus Unbound, "Ye icy springs,

stagnant with wrinkling frost,"- Perhaps closer to our passage, however, is another line in the same production, Act 2, sc 1. "When winter drave the white Scythian wilderness a wind swept forth wrinkling the Caspian with frost."

Observe the poetic vide line description of Auxur as it breaks upon the vision in the journey to Brundusium. Sat. 1-5-26: "positum saxis late candentibus Auxur."

In connection with the category just treated will now be cited poetic similes and metaphors. Two of the best came down under nature descriptions. Epis. 1-16-12 & 13 and Sat. 1-7-27; In both the river is employed, a favorite comparison with our author. The lord in his choice of Latin expression will flow like a crystal stream, Epis. 2-2-121: verses

et liquidas puroque similimus amni
fundet opes latumque beabit divite lingua
Cf. Epis 1-2-43: et ille / labitur et labetur in omne volubilis aevum.

The vocabulary of a language grows old,
words change and die away like the leaves
of the forest, A.P. 60: ut silvae foliis
pronos mutantur in annos.

The comparisons, as we have seen and
shall see so frequently in the other categories,
are sometimes in contrast to the amusing
setting of the description, as at the epicure's
dinner party, Sat. 2-8-13: - ut attica virgo
cum sacris Cereris ferocdit fuscus Hydaspes.

Sat. 2-8-(54-56): interea suspensa gravis aulaea ruinas
in patinam fecere, trahentia pulveris atri
quantum non aquilo Sicanis excitat agris. Cf. Sat. 1, 4, 31.

all the editors have noted the possibility in Sat 1-1-114+115 and Verg. Georg 1-512 ff. of the influence of the one feat upon the other. Horace has: ut, cum carceribus missae rapit ungula currus, instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum praeteritum temnere extremos inter euntem. Vergil: ecquid tota huius impiger urbe, ut cum carcere se effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia et frustra retinacula tendens fertur equis auriga neque audit currus habenis.

Examination shows the setting of the Horace passage quite natural and easy, whilst the comparison of Vergil seems not well chosen. Heller, Rom. in Poetic Vergil adds note on p. 174 thinks Vergil had the Horace passage in mind. He is followed by Wickham. Regarding Isaac in the same connection, see his note and introduction to the

natures, bottom of page xiv ff.

Cf. the simile of the bear, A. P. 472 ff.
ac velut ursus, obiectos caveae valuit si
frangere clathros; Cf. the bee, Epis 1-3-
21: quae circumvolitas agilis thyma?
The horse, Epis 1-2-64: Fingit equum
tenera docilem cervice magister, —
The hunting dog, Epis. 1-2-66: ex quo
tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,
luditat in silvis catulus.

The following are less striking, Epis
2-2-201 ff: Non enim iam tumidis ver-
borum sensibus, non tamen adhuc ad-
tem ducimur metris.
Sat 2-1-40: ... me veluti custodit in ... vagina tectus; -

General pastoral passages are to be noted, some strongly reading the

eclogues of Vergil, which it is more than likely Horace had read or heard.

Sat 1-10-(44-45): — molle atque facetum Vergilio adnuerunt gaudentes rure camenae: would suggest not only that Vergil had published his eclogues, but that Horace had appreciated and imbibed some of their spirit.

Strongly reminiscent of the fourth eclogue of Vergil in its suggestion of the return of peace and the golden age is Epis. 1-12-(28-29): aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu. cf. Car. Saec. 59: adparetque beata pleno Copia cornu. There are numerous parallels in Horace, Od. 1-17-16; 2-15-5; 4-2-40; Horace frequently holds before our eyes the picture of restored victory and recreation from warfare, and of internal harmony, prosperity, and abundance, so dear to the Augustan poets.

Verg. Ecl. 5-39; ff. 1-161 col. 6-39

Verg. ecl. 6-62

cf. od. 4-5-17, 4-15-5; material prosperity with rich harvests lends much of the attraction in all these pictures.

Further examples are: Sat. 2-2-124: ac venerata Ceres, ita culmo surgeret alto, explicuit vino contracta seria frontis, — Müller compares odes 3-29-13.

Epis 1-16-24 3: arvo pascat erum an bene sarientet divas, frumenta per agros perdidit an metuat dominae ne vinea culmo, —

Epis 1-2-48: et incultae pecudes pecudesque colonum furentur vomere nudae.

Epis 1-10-6 + 7: ego laudo rura sonoris arboribus et fusco circumlita saxa nemore.

Sat 1-1-28: Ille gravem duro terram qui vertit aratro, — Orelli cites Verg. Geo. 1-539 for the use of vertere, and 1-120. Cf. A. 3-8-41 Verg. G. 1-494. -94; cf. A. P. 66 Verg. G. 3-525. Hor. Od. 3-18-15; 1-4-7.

Epis. 1-16-(8-10): quid, si rubicunda benigne
corna negres et prava timent? si pinguis et ilex
multa ferax glandes, multa dominum ante umbra?
Epis. 1-8-(4-6): - haud quia grandia possit
conturberit vitis alienae invidit acervo;
neque quia longinquis armentum regnatet in agris;
Epis 2-2-160: et vilicus orbi,
cum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
[Sat 1-3-37: nam que, neglectis urenda
filix innascitur agris. cf. Verg. Georg. 1 2-151 et
lilia vimineis texis insidat fiscis:]
Epis 2-1-203: lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.
cf. Verg. Ecl. 4-42
Epis 1-14-(27+28) et tamen urgue/iam
/videor non tacta bidentibus arva boreque
disiunctum curas et strictis frondibus ephebis:
[Sat. 2-2-115: 1 bonum pecore et quatis fortem
videar metato in agello
mercede colonum. cf V. G. 3-288]

Note in the comparison Horace makes

for Fuscus in Epis. 1-10 how the poetic touches appear on the side of the country as against the city, see the above cited Epis 1-10 — f. + f.

Epis. 1-10 (15-17) est ubi plus tepeant hiemes, ubi gratior aura leuiat et rubicum bacis et mouerita fessis, cum semel accepit solem furibundus leonem? cf. lines 18-21;

In the city even an artificial likeness to the country commends itself cf. 2:2-ff., nempe inter varias nutritur silva columnas, laudaturque domus longos quae prospicit agros.

From the above passages and those cited under nature descriptions, we are in a position, at once, to suspect the correctness of Tyrrell's view ~~[illegible]~~ that Horace was not a lover of the country for its own sake, see his volume of Latin Poetry, entitled "Latin Poetry"; p. 179 ff.

The next group to be considered is composed of distinctly laudatory passages. By far the greater number of these pertain to Augustus, many to his military achievements. It is again quite natural to expect that passages of this description would reveal poetic material. First, then, the achievements of Augustus amongst the Parthians: Epis. 1-18-56 ff. Denique caeram militiam pecus et bella tubasque / et duce qui trepidos Parthorum reppulit arcus; - Od. 4-5-(2) ff. Tempore quo iuvenis Parthis horrendus ab alto / demissum genus aethra, Marteque magnus erit; - Sat. 1-2-56: Solus, a magno demissum nomen Iulo; 3-5-100: genus alto a sanguine Caesum; Georg. 3-36: Demissaeque ab Ioue gentis. Fast. 4-305: Claudia diuisa gentis

clauso referebat ab alto.

Highly poetic and in an Epic vein is Sat. 2-1-13: neque enim quivis horrentia pilis agmina nec fracta pereuntis cuspide Gallos aut labentis equo describat volnera Parthi, where fracta cuspide is not to be taken in the technical sense explained by the scholiast.

Sat. 2-1-11: unde / Caesaris invicti res dicere, multa laborum praemia laturus. Where observe the satirical note in the mouth of Trebatius. Wickham observes that Horace employs invictus of Achilles, Epd. 13-12, and of Jupiter, od. 3-27-73.

Epis 2-2-(47-48): me - civilis - tulit aestus in arma Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.

Epis. 1-3-8: where, perhaps, Liberius is included. Bella quis et paces longum

diffundit in aevum? The same may be observed of the next. Epis. 1-17-(33-34) Res gerere, et captos ostendere civibus hostis, atting it solium Jovis et caelestia tentat. where the note of hiatus is wide of the marks.

I am inclined against the strong authority which has understood the following case of Julius Caesar, to refer it to Augustus. In either case is to be classed here A.P. 64-4: sive receptus terra Neptunus classis aquilonibus arcet, regia Jussa, sterilisve faluis dies nitagus remis vicinas urbis alit et grave sentit aratrum, seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis doctus iter melius: mortalia facta peribunt; nedum sermonum stet honos et gratia vivax.

Epis 2-1-5: Romulus et Liber pater et cum castore Pollux, post ingentia facta de-

orum in templa receptis, dum terras hominumque colunt genus. Augustus is compared at least by implication with the deities of line 5. See the following comparison with Hercules cited on p. 79

Very elevated, and frequently poetic, is the panegyric Epis. 2-1-(248-267). In this panegyric Vergil and Varius are included:

at neque dedecorant tua de se iudicia atque munera quae multa dantis cum laude tulerunt dilecti tibi Vergilius Variusque poetae, nec magis expressi vultus per aenea signa quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum clarorum adparent. nec sermones ego mallem repentis per humum quam res componere gestas terrarumque situs et flumina dicere et arcis montibus inpositas et barbara regna tuisque auspiciis totum confectum longa sub pace orbem claustraque custode pio bellique furentis iniustas belli portas, et tempora dira sub pedibus domitae Romanae conscia fraudis et formidatam Parthis te principe Romam, —

Sat. 1-10-48 ff. is a poetic reference to Lucilius: neque ego illi detrahere ausim haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam.
Several laudatory poetic touches occur in the epistle to Julius Florus, epis 1-3. (cf the one on Augustus i. 8 above.)
1-3-25 of Julius Florus huius f.: Prima feres hederae victricis praemia.
Of Titius 1-3-(12+13): fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet auspice musa, also l. 10 Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, fastidire lacus et rivos ausus apertos, where note the fine effect of the intransitive verb, expallesco, used transitively.
(Finally Sat. 2-1-66: qui duxit ab oppressa meritum Carthagine nomen.)

Next to be considered are passages where a form of philosophic earnestness

frequently elevates the style into the lyric sphere.

A strong passage on the early state of man, containing much of the thought of Lucretius v. 925 ff., is 3-t 1-3-78 h. Among the thoughts we will quote but a few lines taken from it: 11 ff. Omne genus naturae ferarum mansuescit terrore, metu et tempestatibus plectum utque subigit ingenium et fingit — fingebant; ff. 106-110: sed ignotis feriebant moenia bellis saepe Vesevum inter et Ephesum saepe ferarum viribus edita cadebat utrimque per agros.

Death is the leveler of possession and possessor, Epis. 2-2-175 ff.: quid vici prosunt aut horrea, quidve Calabris saltibus adiecti Lucani, si mors Orci fronte serena, ut quondam fortis, ventura pericula nullo gaudia cum fremitu spectat, nec tristia curat? Od 2-16-34 ff. 3-1-14-31.

The event of nature is heralded by the flight of years, which steal in their course the delights of life, Epis. 2-2-56: Singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes;- Envy pursues to the end, witness the case Epis. 2-1-1.0
of Hercules. / Dirum qui contudit hydram notaque fatali portenta labore subegit, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari. For the comparison of Augustus with Hercules see the passages in the odes cited by Wickham.

For an elevated description of natural phenomena applied to Empedocles and others cf. Epis. 1-12-(16-21) et adhuc sublimia cures, quae mare compescant causae, quid temperet annum, stellae sponte sua iussaene vagentur et errent, quid premat obscurum lunae, quid proferat, orbem, quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,

Empedocles in Sterilinum deliret aenum.

cf. Verg. Georg. 2-475 ff. Prop. 4(3)-5-25 ff.

Epis. 1-12-(6-9) sets forth the charms and advantages of a simple life, likened to the golden harvest of a Pactolus: sic vivas precotinus, ut te confessio liquidus fortunae rivus inaret, -

Epis. 1-18-(10-11): a word once uttered may never be recalled:

Nec retinent patulae commissa fideliter aures, et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.

Of the elegance of expression Sat. 2-2-79: atque adfigit humo divinae particulam aurae.

The following passages are especially interesting as reflecting the emotional side of our Author.

Mark the sympathy of Epis. 1-14-(6-8):

Me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moretur,
fratrem maerentis, rapto de fratre dolentis
insolabiliter, - The latter line recalls for
a moment Catullus. Observe the repeti-
tion and rhyme.

Sat. 1-5-43: The joy of meeting:
O qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt!
The longing for his beloved country, where
see especially the last line Sat 2-6-(60-62):
I nunc, quando ea te aspiciam quandoque licebit
nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis
ducere solicitae iucunda oblivia vitae!
Observe the metrical beauty of this last
line, and the felicitous collocation of vowels
and liquids.

Filial affection. Sat. 1-6-93 ff: nam si
natura iuberet a certis annis aevum
remetiri peractum, atque alios legere ac fre-
tum iussumque parentes optaret sibi

quisque, meis contentus honestos fascibus
et sellis nolem nihil sumere, -

again proudfully: Epis 1-19-21,
Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps,
non aliena meo pressi pede.

Lastly may be noted a few passages
in praise of wine: Sat. 1-4-85: Sanctis
cum vinxerit precordia liber. Pre-
cordia in this sense is mainly poetic. Cf.
Verg. Geo. 10-405; Ov. met. 12-140; Verg. Aen.
2-367. Hor. Epd. 6-95 etc.
Cf. the playful Epis 1-19-(3-5): at mihi cana
adscripsit liber Satyris Faunisque poetas,
vina fere dulces oluerunt mane camenae.
Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus;
Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad
arma prosilire solebat.
Cf. with the above Epis. 1-5-16: fecta recludit,

spes inbet esse ratas, ad proelia trudit inertem,
sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artis.
fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?
contracta quem non in paupertate solutum!

cf. Epis. 1-14-34 and 1-15-18. and especially
A. P. 2-6-67 ff. (Sat. 2-4-2).

Parody.

As indicated in the introduction we naturally find most of this in the earlier works of the poet, viz the Satires. Parody is the hand-maid of Satire, and by its very nature finds its home in the satiric sphere. Wherever in antiquity a department of literature clothed itself in an essentially distinctive form and language, Parody, pari passu with the quick-witted Greeks, immediately arose to exult humorously and fre-

greatly ridiculous material to the new mold.

For such comic adaptation Epic and Tragedy were manifestly the richest field. The ass was especially delighted to chance upon a lion's skin.

The early rhapsodists of Greece found it useful and the Battle of the Frogs and Mice is an excellent example from the early Heroic Period.

From the time of [illegible] who set the model for all subsequent efforts in this line there has been constant recurrence of parody in well nigh every period of literature whether classic, mediaeval or modern.

We will first note two humorous and frequently quoted parodies of epic descriptions of night. Sat. 1-5-19-10: Iam nox inducere terris umbras et caelo diffundere signa parabat; cf. od. 2-8-10: "Tacitumna nocte signa." The goddess Night lends Latin poetry many beautiful metaphors. Ennius Vahlen A 339 nox humi processit stellis ardentibus aptа. cf. Verg. Geo. 2-360: Nox atra cava circumvolat umbra; 3-196 nox humida caelum abstulit; 1-69: Puto nox incubat atra; 2-250: Vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano nox / Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque. cf. Ov. Met 11-306: Nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. Frequent in later Latin Epics. 3-211

With line 11 by one of those rapid transitions so frequent in Horace we are dropped from the dining room to the place

of embarking, the force of the parody seems to heighten by contrast the humor of what Wickham styles the "Dutch Picture" which follows.

Nox, no less than Sol, is frequently pictured as traversing the heavens in her chariot, note the parody of Sat. 2-6-1 os. ff. iamque tenebat nox medium caeli spatium, cum furit interque inscriptete domus regia. Verg. Aen. 5-721 Et nox atra polum bigis subiecta tenebat; Sibul. 2-1-87 ff. Iam nox umgit equos, currumque sequuntur/ Cantris lascivo sidera fulva choro;/ 3-4-17: Iam nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis/ Inundum caerulea laverat amne rotas;- Stat. Theb. 2-57: Cuper nitens bi/ antis agebat equos, Val. Flac. 3-211: Lentis ducebat nox concscia bigis.

Another parodic touch is Sat. 1-5-25:

iamque dies aderat - cum.

The following examples indicate that Horace had Homer more or less in mind.
Sat. 1-5-51 ff. hunc mihi paucis
sarmenti scurrae pugnam Sisenna dicerit,
musa, mihi memores et quo patre natus itaque
contulerit lites. hessi clarum fecisse Sisenna,
sarmenti domina exstat: at his maerebus ego
ad pugnam venere. Müller thinks Horace
here employs the beginning of the Odyss.

The muse is addressed again at Epis.
1-8-2: Musa rogata refer, where however the
allusion is but playful.
Sat 2-5-20: fortem hoc animum tolerare iubebo:
Cf. Odyss. 20-18: τετλαθι δ' ἔτι καὶ κύντερον ἄλλο πυθέσθαι.
fortem = Grk. τλήμονα.
at Sat. 2-1-60: where Trebatius expresses
fear lest Horace in the writing of satire may

imperil his personal safety, "O puer, ut sis vitalis metuo Horace is doubtless parodying 21.18-20: ὦ κούρος δή μοι, τέκος, ἔσσεαι οἷ' ἀγορεύεις.

Sat. 1-7-(10-18):- postquam nihil inter utrumque convenit (hoc etenim sunt omnes iure molesti quo fortes quibus adversum bellum incidit. inter Hectora Priamiden, animorum atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima diuideret mors, non aliam ob causam nisi quod virtus in utroque summa fuit: duo si discordia vexet inertis aut si dispariles bellum incidat, et Diomedi cum Lycio Glauco, discedat pugnus, ultro muneribus missis, Bruto praetore, tenente diem lucam, Pupili et Persi pax foeta quieti non componitum melius cum Pitho Bacchius.

As Kiessling observes, the interposed parenthesis retards the narrative, and by parodying lifts the course of events

into the sphere of Homeric hero battles. For adversum bellum, Fritzsche compares δῖος πίλεμος, Il. 4-281; and for summonem Il. 23-158: μεγάθυμος Ἀχιλλεύς. ultima-mors eggesta Il. 5-553 τέλος θανάτοιο; and for the (pathetic) verse-ending a nominative, for coming a adoriamur Od. 6-29; ὄρωρε δ' οὐρανόθεν νύξ. Verg. Aen. 2-250 ruit Oceano nox; Horace burlesques this use in A.P. 139: Nascetur ridiculus mus. Cf. Il. Quet 8-359; 7-663; for quote a collection of these endings in the satires see Fritzsche note.

The comic passage is still more comic because Horace has departed from the description of Il. 6-236 and alibi. Homer represents an exchange of armor between Glaucus and Diomedes, there is no suggestion of cowardice on the part of Glaucus.

more fair would have been the imputation of avarice and cunning against Demades, as the suggestion of an exchange, whereby he won to receive armor worth 100 denarii for armor worth 9, was his own. Even after the fourth thesis the verse moves with the same epic precision, until at the very end of the long sentence Horace descends from the Epic strain by the introduction of the gladiators, Veiius and Bacchius.

Further epic touches in this satire are l. 28. muttoque fluenti, possibly, and l. 30: durus vindemiator et unctus.

Epis. 1-18-18: pretium aetas altera sordet, see here the parody of 22. 9-44: ἀπ' ὀσείο, φίλον τέκος, οὐκ ἐθέλοιμι λείπεσθ' οὐδὲ εἰ πέρ μοι ὑποσταίη θεὸς αὐτός γήρας ἀποξύσας θήσειν νέον ἠΰτε βούτα.

Sat. 2-5-49: si quis cadus forte paternum

egerit Orco suggests Il. 1-3: Ἀΐδι προ-
λάψει.
Sat. 1-5-80: Lacrimosus Fritzsche cites
perhaps fancifully, Il. 8-132: πολύδακρυν Ἄρηα
+ 5-737 πόλεμον δακρυόεντα and compares
Od. 1-21-13: bellum lacrimosum.

Sat. 1-8-40: singula quid memorem?
an amusing touch in the mock solem-
nity of the Canidia satire.
With a like effect Sat. 1-10-32: represents
Romulus' appearance to Horace in a dream.
The parody is rendered more effective by the
fact that Romulus abruptly begins in the
very next line with a proverb:

Vetuit me tali voce Quirinus,
postmedium noctem visus, cum somnia vera:
'in silvam non ligna feras insane et si-
magnas Graecorum malis implere catervas.'

Sat. 2-8-73 ff.: Balatro tones off his rowdy speech with an Epic phrase:

sed ruinatoris uti ducis ingenium res adversae nudare solent, celare secundae.

cf 2.84: Nasidiene, redis mutatae frontis

Sat. 2-6-5: nil amplius oro,

Laeca nate, nisi ut propria haec mihi munera faxis.

Under the above may be cited an example of Ennius in the form of a prayer: Sat. 2-6-20: made heroic: Mortalis spatium vitae vertentibus ambit / annus. ibentius undis, unde homines operam fructusque laboresque instituunt (sic his placitum), huic carminis unde / principium cf. the 22. 24-5 ff. Ὦ Ζεῦ φίλεε καὶ ξένιε καὶ ἑταιρεῖε — καὶ εἴ τί σε ἄλλο σὶ ἐυβρόντηταν ποιητὰ καλοῦσι, —

Epis. 1-16-62: noctem peccatis et fraudibus obice nubem. Thus the man who

is quite content with his evil doing or has no the own escape detection, commends his secret pra-
er to Apollo. Müller notes: wie die Götter bei
Homer selbst ἠέρι καὶ νεφέλῃ unerkannter
einherschreiten, auch ihre Schützlinge in solch-
er Verhüllung der Gefahr entziehen; Il. 3-380 ff.
20-443 ff.

Sat 2-5-(59-60): "O Tiresia, quidquid dicam
aut erit aut non: divinare etenim magnus
mihi donat Apollo." Mueller's argument
against the above punctuation is entirely
without force. From the point of view of
Tiresias the word collocation is perfectly
innocent of ambiguity, but with Horace,
without doubt, the intention was to aug-
ment the humour of the parody by the
implied untrustworthiness and ambiguity
of ancient oracles.

Oracular language is again employed

for ludicrous effect. Sat. 2-4-10 ede hominis nomen, and the answer l. 11 ipse mihi praecepta canam, edidicit auctor.

Sat. 1-2-37: is a ludicrous parody of Ennius of rather coarse application. Porphyrion notes: "urbane abutitur Enniani versibus: 'audire est operae pretium, procedere recte / qui rem Romanam Latiumque augescere vultis.' sed illud urbanius, quod, cum Ennius vultis dixerit, hic non vultis retulerit. Horace has it as follows: audire est operae pretium, procedere recte / qui maecenas non vultis ut omni parte laboret /.

cf. Sat 2-4-63: Est operae pretium where again probably, Horace has the epic phrase of Ennius in mind.

The two following passages [illegible] lies

be Ennian parodies; observe the Vergilian parallels. An exhortation to the guests at table to drain as many cups as possible, Sat 2-8-34: hos nisi damnosa bibimus, moriemur inulti. cf. Verg. Aen. 2-670: nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.

Sat. 1-5-37ff. mansurae per veterem dilapsae flamma culinam Volcano summum properabant lambere tectum, again in droll contrast to the small importance of events. Verg. aen. 2-684: lambere flamma comas Lucret 5-396. Mark too the alliteration.

Mueller sees in A.P. 421 a possible parody of Verg. Aen. 9-26; this is to be regarded as the very remotest of possibilities.

Here may be cited two passages which are very well attested as referring to the same feast, Furius Bibaculus. Sat. 1-10-36:

turgidus Alpinus iugulat dum frementem Haemona Hunnis
diffugit Rheni luteum caput, — Sat 2-5-39:
seu rubra canicula findet infantis statuas,
seu pituita meum pectus purgantibus pillulis
cana nive conspuet Aprilis.

The following are good examples of the heroic γνωμή. Sat. 2-2-136:
quocirca vivite fortes / fortiaque adversis
opponite pectora rebus. cf. Eurip. Bellerophon, frag. 304 Nauck
θάρσος δὲ πρὸς τὰς συμφορὰς μέγα σθένει.
There is no reason to bracket the line with Mueller.

Sat. 1-9-(59-60): is a humorous example in the mouth of the boor: nil sine magno
vita labore dedit mortalibus. The editors cite Soph. Electra 945: πόνου τοι χωρὶς οὐδὲν εὐτυχεῖ. cf. Find Ol. XI (X)-24. Mueller quotes Hesiod Op. 289 τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα θεοὶ προπάροιθεν ἔθηκαν. Ps. Phokyl. 162: οὐδὲν

ἄνευ πατρώτου πέδει ἀνδράσιν εὐπετὲς
ἔργον.

Here may be cited a parody of philosophic
earnestness from the ironical Balatro in-
vocat convivatis for Kalendis" Lampsil.
Sat. 2-8-66 ff: "haec est condicio vivendi"
aiebat, "eoque responsura tua nequeunt est
hoc fama labori.

Sat. 2-4-94: "Horace makes fun of the culinary
lecture by speaking of it as tho. it were what
the Epicurean doctrine was to Lucretius, "at
mihi cura/ ... medicris inest, fontīs ut adire
remotos/ atque haurire queam vitae praecepta
beatae. He parodies Lucret. 4-2: mirat inteque
accedere fontes atque haurire.

The following, less prominent examples
are from the epistles: Epis. 2-2-1.: each poet's
admiration upon seeing the other's work:
mirabile visu/ caelatumque novem Musarum opus!

Epis 1-10-(879): vivo et regno, simul ista religio
quae vos ad caelum efferris rumore recondo, -
Epis 2-1-11?: ridiculos the cinaedi pack for
writing, fucique fractaeque mores
fraude comes vincti tenuant et [illegible] dictat
Sat 1-5-3: Graecorum longe doctissimus,
is a quick heroic touch, as well as the
variation from the ordinary expression, Sat.
2-5-63: tellure marina

Observe the [illegible] of the verbs
and epic forms, Sat. 1-2-31 ff: "mecte metute
esto."

The following passage Sat. 2-6-93 ff.
strongly recalls Eurip. alceo. 794:
carpe diem, iuvenis, credo, cras; terrestris quando
mortalis cinis aut manes exiles vigil illud
aut curabit aut poterit? ita lege: quod, tuus cercs,
dum licet, in rebus inimicis parce beatus,
nec, nimium quaere, ut [illegible] heres.

Alcest. 794: βροτοῖς ἅπασι καθθανεῖν ὀφείλεται
κοὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἐξεπίσταται τὴν
αὔριον μέλλουσαν εἰ βιώσεται ---- ταῦτ'
οὖν ἀκούσας καὶ μαθὼν ἐμοῦ πάρα εὐ-
φραίνε θυμὸν, πῖνε, τὸν καθ' ἡμέραν βίον
λογίζου σόν, τὰ δ' ἄλλα τῆς Τύχης.

The following is an altogether different
sequence from the above. In Act 2-3-
(181-201), the illustration has been taken
entirely from Greek mythology & Greek
Homeric material. While the subject matter
is purely epic, the treatment is dramatic, with
a small mock parodic touch. Agamemnon is
throughout the haughty and imperturbable
king. The humor of the situation is that
at the beginning the others do not properly
appreciate [illegible] but begin with
[illegible] "ne pris homme
valet Hercules, Atride, nec vos, etc.!

The key to reading start of by answering "Pax Tum", falls in the unpleasant topic like this, stuff in the book of Chronicles, and the result here as there is a whimper: with the humble and prostrate reminder "Nil ultra quaero plebeius." Having so effectually established his authority, the king condescends to justify his course. But old Stoic has learned his lesson as well that he must first encouragement before he will proceed. This time the comic effect is heightened by the fact that he mentions a line of the Iliad (1-85) he gave more fearless and dramatic as he proceeds, but does not again drop into the tone of the opening line 187. At line 1, 2 Hiatus human rights, Horace that part of the humor consists in the burlesque mingling of technicalities of Roman life with Homeric

echoes. Note [illegible] —respondere—[illegible]?
[illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] is reminiscence of lines
191, 193, 195. But it is the [illegible]
of all these elements which has made this
[illegible] one of the most delightful bits
in all Horace.

In this same connection, attention may
be called to the dramatic elements of the
dialogue between Tertinius and Sarcippus
in the early part of the same satire.

In connection with Parody, the following
notes should be considered where contrast
occurs between short familiar passages and
their connections. Those closest to the sphere
of Parody are quoted first. 1. Contrasted
words or elements. S. t. 2-2-41: at vos
praesentes, austeri, coquite. horum ego.

Note the solemn invocation contrasted with the familiar cognate.

Sat. 1-1-73: hunc ne rerum [illegible] currere rebar! the despairing wail of the priest "sub exitum."

Sat 2-6-36: vertere pulvis — facem deficit the beginning of Tiresias' reading. In the same satire the parasite supports his drooping chief with the words, l. 61:

"heus, fortuna, piis est crudelior in nos te deus: ut semper gnatos includere rebus humanis."

Sat. 2-5-101 ff. "ergo nunc dramma edentis anseris esto? nunc mihi tam fortem hoc fictum?

Sat. 2-3-(281-292): the elevated setting of this passage contrasted with its context.

"Iuppiter, ingentis qui das adimisque dolores fingis. si fenerum pecudumque reliquerit, illo mane die quo tu indicis ieiuna rudera

in Tiberi stabit."

Sat. 2-6-65: O noctes cenaeque deum. In playful reference to the frugal, but satisfying fare of his country home.

Sat. 1 5-10 2 ff. hic rigidi mirifice natura loci iustis exacto cacli remittere tectis. Cf. with the abruptness of the following line, which is the last of the satire: Bacchidium tangere finis chartaeque volaequest.

Sat. 2-6-65: may perhaps be cited here: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor.

In the following is to be noted, rather, the contrast between the general subject of the preceding satire, and the line or phrase. Here appears again the fable of the country and the city mouse. Sat. 2-6-5 ff. - cupiens vitia fastidia cena Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo Heu, quae discrimina tum subeunda dolenti

an insignificant subject [illegible] a delightful touch.

Sat. 1-2-119: note the nasal assonance and [illegible] of a line occurring in a passage which by reason of its very consciously generally goes without annotation. [illegible] problem [illegible] Vowels in passage.

Sat. 2-3-81: [illegible] quantum vestit spatia. Here observe the [illegible] in the personification and the transitive "vesto."

Sat 1-7-18: Bruto [illegible] tenente litem Asiam, (Rupili et Persi lis [illegible] — pretentious and [illegible] introduction to the [illegible] triangle between Persius and Rupilius Rex. The contrast is again employed at line 21 in the [illegible], acres procurrunt.

Again l. 24: solem Asiae Bructum adfectat

stillaque salubris, effellat cuncta; —
where the effect is heightened by the natural
repetition.
Sat. 1-5-8: pentri Iudici pellem.

In the following, the point lies in
the fact that the contrasting conversational
element is held over until the end of
the clause or sentence.
Sat. 2-5-(109-110): sed me
imperiosa trahit Prosperpina: non remeque.
A good example is Sat. 2-5-14:
uste Lares: aetet venerabilior are iuvex:
[Cf. Epis. 1-6-(35-36): scilicet ut rerum
sit summa et modus et certus cuique tenor
recti finemque sequatur et omnia certa tenore
decorat Heraclea Venusque.]
Sat 2-3-10 di te, Damasippe, deaque
choros ex consilium coniecit tonare.

where we have a comic contrast between the serious caste of the expression and the triviality of the word.

Sat. 1-3-87: cum tristes misero venere Kalendae.

Sat. 2-3-243: the first verse is elevated, the second, in contrast, conversational.

Lenti progredies dri, per mala pratum, [cum]
equitia et rugis, per mare, per saxa et [cum]
et Sat. 1-2-126 ff. — exception. the note
on dia and Egeria introduces
the end of a vulgar passage.

In the following, as well, the contrasting conversational is kept well down the end.

Sat. 2-7-102 ff. Sat. 2-3-254

Sat. 2-3-44. Sat 2-3-8.

In the following, we have to do merely with a word or short phrase contrast.

Sat. 1-6-72; Sat. 1-2-1 ff. Sat 1-2-56
" 1-6-110 " 1-7-6 " 2-1-26;
Exeter proclet equis, mos progenies
eodem, pugnis.

For the sake of completeness, the most striking elevated passages will be cited, as these frequently shade into the heroic. In the following note, the elevation of style corresponding to the thought or point of view. Sat. 2-2-99 to 101 represents the swelling finish of the rich man in his possessions.

ego vestig nia magna
dentiaeque tales tribus complexa equitis:—
Philosophia cum ea loqui mihi ipsa
fecero in Thessalonica. Sat 1-3-54 to 60:
nec res et insignis, insectae et nervat mentes.
et non. virtutes, ipsae invertimur stupe-

sincerum confirmat vos incrustare. Note the correctness of thought safeguarded by the expenders.

Epis. 1-4-12 ff:

inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,
omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum:
grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora.

cf. for the thought Hor. 2-7-(18-28):

quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus,
quem neque pauperies neque mors neque vincula terrent,
responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores
fortis, et in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus,
externi ne quid valeat per leve morari,
in quem manca ruit semper fortuna.

An example handling closely upon the text is Hor. 2-3-(222-3): quem spectat citharae fautor, cum carmina dictat, - Hor. 1-4-43 ff. a fitting parallel:

ingenuus cui sit, cui mens divinior atque os

magna circaturum, des rerum ... rem
With which compare the criticism of
the conduct of Fabius Pictor. Sat. 1-6-34:
sic qui promittit cives, urbem sibi curae,
imperium fore et Italiam, delubra deorum,
A.P. 110. Nature moulds and adapts for
every modification of circumstance: iumt
aut impellit ad iram, aut ad humum
maerore gravi deducit et angit: -
Here observe (without quotation) the elegant
introductory verses to the Ars Poetica.
Invoke the judicial advice of Epis 1-2-(67-95).
In the sixth satire of the first book per-
sonal defense proceeds to l. 48: quod nisi
foveret legis Romana tribunus, whilst
it is to filial affection we owe l. 76-80:
sed puerum est cunas, Romam portare iubendum
utilis quas duxit quondam, quas rursus easdem
exuerit properatque foras. vestem servosque requirit

in magno ut populo, siqui vidisset, avita
et re prachari sumptus mihi crederet ideo.

The general elegance of the epistles is well seen in the following: Epis 1-7-(10-13) grandis brumaque nivis fluminaque vincit agris, ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet contractusque leget: te, dulcis amice, reviset cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima. Epis. 1-4-4: ne tacitum silvae inter reptare salubris. also lines 6 + 7: di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi.
Epis 1-18-(86-1). dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit.
Here may be cited Sat. 1-6-4: in as much as it appears in the form of an epistle. vii. qui magno legentibus invenerit. Sunt quae notes, atque notae

cupiebant lucrèce et Ennius!

As an abstract subject, perhaps none of this feature is discernible in the epistle to Augustus than in any other. It is might be quoted the entire introductory passage of 27 lines. ll 26-27: annosa volumina vatum | dictitet Albanus Musarum in monte Poeta. l. 48-49: qui vidit in factos et virtutem celavit amicis | miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina licebit. l. 97: suspendit picta vultum mendacia tabella, - I observe the personification throughout the entire passage, and cf. Verg. Aen. 1-4, 5-ll. (132-138):

discerat unde preces, vatem ni Musa dedisset?
fecit oves canere et subducere colonis aratrum,
caelestis inspirat aquas dea fecit bibendas,
avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit,
imbelli et placidum et lenem fugientibus aevum
carmine di superi placantur, carmine manes.

Mark the elegant description of early rural simplicity, with its characteristic Graecum-virum locutio. ll. 184-103 (for long O- quote:) l. 150: Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit et artis intulit agresti Latio.

Observe, l. 112, the rapid and moving passage of description of the more complex life of the town: dum pecunt spectatum veniunt for diluvium ex tenebris; mox tradicitur ecastor ludere rigem fortuna Latio ——— captiva Corinthus. cf. ll. 216-218

Carmen redde meum, si munus Apollinis sum. Compare libris et natibus edere cultum, et studio nimium pictai Stilicone virentem. l. 425: et tenui deducta poemata filo; cf. Sat 2-1-4 and 1-10-44. Verg. ecl. 6-5.

Near the end we have a longer laudatory passage. 241 ff. (where the poetic element has been previously cited.)

In accordance with Horace's own dictum, A.P. 45 ff. we observe many passages where the elegance turns upon the felicitous choice of a word or brief phrase. Such passages are found in all the categories cited. The following are not quoted elsewhere. Epis 1-10-27: non qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro / nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, -

Sat. 2-1-62: ne quis amicus / frigore te feriat.

Epis. 1-15-103: an recretum iter et fallentis semita vitae.

Epis. 1-1-51: cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae

Sat. 2-6-67 ff. ferat unde liberet aegram / interdicta cibaria, condiat unde saporem / non nisi qui gelidum captet aestate lacum.

Epis. 1-16-11: dicas adductum propriis frondere Tarentum.

Sat. 1-6-28: et latum semisit pectore risum.

Sat 1-5-24: ora manusque tua lenimus, fervoria, lymphis

Epis 1-11-15: Ver. si te validus viderit auster in alto. Personification.

Sat. 1-4-48. at pater ardens saevit

Epis 1-2-(6+7).

Fabula, quae? si vera putas. narratur amores et gravia iratus bacchatur Penthea cultro.

This study would be incomplete without some attention to poetic reminiscence, of which there is so much in Horace. Under this head I have made very large use of the editions, which have generally

given more attention to this phase of the subject than to almost any other. I am well aware that much material is here quoted of such nature that in many cases we can not be sure whether or not Horace had the cited passages in mind. In some cases the probability is more or less remote, when the given passage might seem more a parallel than a reminiscence. Such examples will be easily distinguished.

As would be expected there is more Homeric reminiscence than of any other single poet. (Cf. part in the chapter on this discussion) This side of the subject has been treated for the second time by A. Weidner, De Horatio Homeri imitatore, Hamburg, 1888. We shall first note actual translations. Epis. 1-2-(19-22) is a

free translation of the first 5 lines of the Odyssey: qui domitor Troiae multorum providus urbis / et mores hominum inspexit latumque per aequor, / dum sibi, dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis.

A translation of the first three lines occurs again, A. P. 141, 142:

"dic mihi, Musa, virum, captae post moenia Troiae / qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes."

Epis 1-7-40 ff: "non est ipetus ego is Ithacae / locus, ut neque planis / porrectus spatiis [illegible] multae prodigus herbae: / Atticae, [illegible] / quo sapta sibi tua dona relinquam."

The above is a paraphrase of the Odyss. 4-601 ff: Ἴπποβοτον δ' εἰς Ἰθάκην οὐκ ἴσορμεν, / νῆσος γὰρ τοὶ αὐτῷ / ἐνδέξ λείη ἰγήκρατα· ὀ / γὰρ πεδίοιο ἀναΐσσεις / εὐρέος, ----------

ἐν Σ' Ἰθάκῃ οὔτ' ἂρ Σρόμος εὐρέες οὔτε τι λειμών.

A. P. 137: where we have a one-line translation of a cyclic poet, "ut scriptor cyclicus Homeri fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum."

The relation of Horace to Homer can be best appreciated by carefully observing his outline of his reading of that author, written to Lollius in the second epistle of the first book. The outline occupies a large portion of the epistle. The first five lines may be quoted:

Troiani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,
dum tu declamas Romae, Praeneste relegi:
qui quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
plenius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.
cur ita credideris, nisi quid te distinet, audi.

In the following there is more

or less strong suggestion of definite Homeric phrase.

Sat. 1-2-32: inquit sententia dia Talonis cf. such well known Homeric phrases as Βιὰ Ἀχιλλεως and ὶς Τελεμάχοιο [cf. S. 2-1-72. A.P. 56 & Epis 2-1-90 etc. The construction is treated under Syntax.].

Sat. 2-3-191: si tibi dent capta classem reducere Troia: cf. Il. 1-17: ὔμῖν μὲν δὴ ἔπειτα δόσαν θεοὶ Οὐλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες/ ἐκπέρσαι Πριάμοιο πόλιν, εὖ δ' οἴκαδ' ἱκέσθαι·

Sat. 2-3-195 is well nigh a translation of Il. 1-255: this the subject matter is different: gaudeat ut populus Priami Priameïque labores/ ἢ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες, —

Sat. 2-1-26: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem/ pugnis. cf. Il. 3-237: ἀλλ' ἤτοι μὲν τὼ πατὴρ ἐμὸς ἠδὲ καὶ ἄλλος —

Sat 1-4-78: dic me cirrunt fevilo. cf. Il. 20-443 of the rescue of Hector. τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξεν Ἀπόλλων.

Sat. 2-5-19: (haud ita Troiae / me gessi,) certans semper melioribus. We should say Palmer thinks it probable that we have here an Homeric echo. πείσομαι ἦ μαχέσασθαι. Il. 21-486 of the trouble between Diana and Juno.

Epis. 1-18-11: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum. cf. A.P. 390. Cf. Il. 9-386: πῶς ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων; [Ars. 2-3-282: dentis-munimina. cf. Od. 6-266: χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπτοισιν.]

Epis 2-2-42: Thetis Troiae praesentia nescit Achilles. Il. 1-1: μῆνιν ἄειδε, - οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκεν.

Epis. 1-18-18: has bien treated under Pan. cf. 22. 9-445.

A.P. 120-122 note the epithets applied to Achilles. honoratus. cf. Homeric ἀγανός, πλυτός; impiger cf the Iliad 1-165; iracundus ind acer cf. Il. 20-467: νὺ γάρ τι γλ πύθυμος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ ἦσιν ὀυδ' ἀγανόφρων, ἀλλὰ μὰλ' ἐμμεμαώς. inexorabilis cf. Il. 11-636. Iura negat sibi nata cf. Il. 1-295 cf for the rare dell's note.

In the Odyssey see first Sat 2-5 where from the subject and treatment we should expect Homeric echoes.

Sat. 2-5-1: Hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti responde. cf. Odys. 11-140 Ulysses to Tiresias. ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἶπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον.

Sat. 2-5-2: Cf. Tiresias prophecy cf. Odys. 11-112 where Tiresias foretells the [illegible] and consequences, and that it [illegible]

his favourite phrases used by the writers; cf.
below c.6 medio inferque.

Dict. 2-5-3. No passage can be cited which can
be kept in mind for this doloso of this line,
tho. it would seem quite probable that it trans-
lates here the standing epithets, πολυμήχανος,
πολύτροπος, πολύμητις. Orelli-Lemaire quotes
Odyss. 13-291 Ἔν πάντεσσι δόλοισι. and also
cf. Odyss. 9-19; 9-282.

Dict. 2-5-4: non satis est Ithacum scindi bi-
ceps fronte, spicere! The reverse is the state-
ment of Odyss. 1-58: ἕτερος πὲρ πατρὶν ἀπο-
ἀντίον ἤπειρον
Αἰ.-πυρτιν ναῆσαι ἐς ἠῶ, ἕτερα ζοφερήν
Especially Dict 2-5-2 Off. Certum sine certamen
tolle e codice: tautum antiora tulit.
cf. Odyss. 20-18 τέτλαθι δὴ, κραδίη· καὶ κύντερον
ἄλλο ποτ' ἔτλης.

Life of Cleanthes very interesting, but

cannot be proved to fav. Epic. 1-2-20 Lachmann suggests no clue of Homer's Odyss. 10-301 πατὴρ καὶ ἀνήρ.

Sat 2-2-40: Scaliger retained for epic use suggested assimil. cf. Odyss 2-39: ὀγδοάτη δ' ἠὼς τριτάτη ἔστιν ἔπος, τάχα δ' εἰς τέταρτον

Sat 2-3-72: cum rapiet, in ius multis iudicem adiemis; Wickham observes, "The case hardly but the same relation to Homer's πρὶν γαμβρὸν ἑλέσθαι Odyss. 22-345; though here case and use it is different." Cf. discussion.

Sat. 1-7-20: dentito dentem, with perhaps the proverbial Odyss. 7-302, in mind: ὄφελον πάσσαλον ἔμμεν.

Sat. 1-2-64: dicet hoc minus, Müller notes, nisi bei Homer Odyss. ... ἠλάτορα δοιόν modet (machendet

von Femmes dem. VI-25), so wird auch hier der Geist von Ilias schon gemeint, vgl. 1-4-11 f. und Odyss 2-1 f.

In the following [illegible] more general. We will begin with Ephesis 1-2-(7-25) [illegible] Ilias reading. 11(9-11) Paris rejects Aristarch's [illegible]. vgl. Il. 7-(50-51). l. 10 is Horace's commentary upon Il. 1-362: Ἀντιπάτρις δ' ἐπάγμης, γυναῖκ-μὲν ὄνκ ἀπο δώσω.

The reference to Nestor (11-2) goes back to Il. 1-247 ff & cf. Il. 1-113 ff.

l. 19. dominor Troiae, cf. Ilias 1-2: ἐπὶ Τροίης ἱερὸν πτολίεθρον ἔπερσεν.

l. 20: [illegible] γῆς ἐπ' ἐμοὶ νῦν Θαλάσσης, Il. 2-10 f. Odyss 4-313 [illegible]

l. 23 [illegible] Circe. cf. Odyss. 12-38 ff. + 16; cf.

l. 24 ff. Circe cf. Odyss. 10-230 ff.

Where in l. 25 ea domina ministrice fluxerat tempestas, et aperta, postquam deposuerat [illegible] 10-239 ff. αὐτὰρ νοῦς ἦν ἐμπεδος ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,

l. 27. Frugis consumere nati cf. l. 6-142: ἦ δέ τις ἔσκε βροτῶν, οἳ δημόν τε φέρουσι καπνόν τ' ἐσθίουσιν.

l. 28 πλεῖοι cf. Odyss. 5-248 ff.

Sat 2-3-213: cum tumidum stetit! Quelli Masures," Ista autem imago iam Horatii. cf. Il. 9-646: ἀλλά μοι ἔστατο κραδίη στήθεσφιν ἐνὶ στέρνοισι. cf. 22. 9-553.

Sat. 2-8-113: Aiax, Ilione ut [illegible] accumbus. cf. Il. 2-768: ἀνδρῶν αὖ μετ' ἔπειτα Τελαμώνιος Αἴας ἦρχε δύω καὶ δεκ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν. Ἀχιλεὺς μήνιεν· ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἦεν-

Sat. 1-3-(26+27). Cur in amicorum
vitiis tam cernis acutum quam aut aquila
aut serpens Epidaurius?

cf. Il. 17-674: ὡς τ' αἰετός, ὃν ῥά τέ φασιν
ὀξύτατον δέρκεσθαι ὑπουρανίων πετεηνῶν, -
where cf. ὀξύτατον with acutum of S. 26.

S. t. 1-3-177: inlutum lixae. Heitland
observes the word is ἅπαξ εἰρ. for Horace. Here
he thinks the second recalls the frequent
Homeric Epithet δουρικλυτός.

From the Satyrs. Observe the follow-
ing Juv. 1-F-28: Scripsere Lucilius ingenio
et facilem dixere modum sermonis amari
nec in versu cruciatus, et iure manus
iniecit animae reprensa legentis. cf.
Pers. 11-35: τὸ δ' ὠμὸν λευκὸν ἦπαρ, στόμαχος
ἐς βάθρον, ἔδεσ' αἷμα πελαιρές· αἱ δ'
ἐντὸς ψυχαὶ ὑπὸς Ἐρεβέσιν νεκύων
πτερωτῶν. But see Lucian, Icaro.

p. 1.

Sat. 1-8-41: umbrae - resumerunt brute et cruentum. Odyss. 24-5: ταὶ δ' ἐγένοντο καὶ ἔπορτο. cf. 2l. 23-101.

Epis. 1-0-(63-04): remigium nitidum Ithacensis Ulixi, / cui fortior patria fuit ingenita voluptas. A reference to the disobedience of Odysseus' crew in the matter of the sun god's cattle. Odyss. 12-271 ff.

In many of the above examples, as in the following, Horace uses a form of myth for didactic treatment. In this way does generally use myth merely under the guise of moral and mythical content.

Proteus sat 2-3-11 ff. 13 f. Odyss. 4-401 ff. Epist treatment of Proteus cf. Epis. 1-1-10.

Sat 1-1-68. Tantalus cf. Odyss. 11-582 cf. also epis. 1-15-24.

The following are so common as to make it unlikely that Horace went back even in thought to Homeric times.

Sisyphus S. I. 2-3-21. Cf. Il. 6-153.

The Harpies. Sat 2-2-(39 & 40)

Telephus & Peleus A.P. 96.

Lyceus. Epis. 1-1-28 & 30. Cf. Sat 1-2-90.

Note an interesting local tradition. Il. 1-5-85.

A.P. 146 mentions a well known fact. Cf. Epp. 12-8; 9-18 ;

A.P. 146.

Epis. 1-1-1 Prima dicte mihi, summa dicenda Camenæ. Cf. Hymn to Apollo 21-23

-ἐκ δ' ἀοιδὸς ---- ἡδυεπὴς πρῶτόν τε καὶ ὕστατον αὖτις ἀείδειν. Cf. Verg. Ecl. 8-11: a te principium, tibi desinit.

Epis 1-2-39: Est animum. Cf. Il. 6-201 Cf. Diomed's remarks Il. 6.3-63. Hector. Cf.

103. Verg. Aen. 12-801

Hesiod.

Sat. 1-9-60: Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus. cf. Hesiod. Opa 289: τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα θεοὶ προπάροιθεν ἔθηκαν

Epis. 1-6-(65-66): ita a quotation of the same ... Quinnernus: si, Quinnernus uti censet, sine amore iocisque / nil est iucundum, vivas in amore iocisque. Quinnernus frag. 1. Τίς δὲ βίος, τί δὲ τερπνὸν ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης.

Ars P. 63: debemur morti nos nostraque. cf. Menander, Frag. 123 (Bergk): θανάτῳ πάντες ὀφειλόμεθα.

Epis. 1-16-16. quidem commendet utrique et ... Theognis 108: μή τοι τ' ἐπαινήσαις πρὶν ἂν εἰδῇς ἄνδρα σαφήνως. [Epis. 1-18-100 cf. Theog. 424.]

Epis. 1-1, 2-(4-5): semper enim ... et

[illegible] Internet regarded [illegible] . cf. a fragment variously quoted, under Theognis and Solon:

Σ. 1-ὸν τοι πλουτοῦντ' ὄτῳ πολὺ χρυσὸς ἔπι[illegible]
καὶ κονὸς καὶ γῆς πυροφόρου πεδία,
ἵππου θ' ἡμιόνοί τε, καὶ ἣ μόνα ταῦτα πάρεστιν
φωτί τε καὶ πλευρῇς καὶ ποσὶν ἁβρὰ παθεῖν,

The evidence rather favors Solon. cf. Plut. vit. Sol. c. 2. The frag. is quoted Bergk. Solon 24.: ὄφρα. 1-1-46: fer moderatam fortunam, [illegible] ferre gravia &c. cf. Theognis 1105: [illegible] (πενίην) χρὴ φεύγοντα καὶ ἐς πολυκτήτεα πόντον ῥίπτειν, καὶ πετρέων πίονε, κατ' ἠλί-βατον.

Sat. 1-1-106: Est modus in rebus. For the thought, see Prud. 13-47: ἔπεστι δ' ἐν

ἐπίτριτος μείζων.

Sat. 1-3-5 ff: [illegible] cf. Epis 1-2-54: [illegible] mihi vas. cf. Prud. Ol. 1-26 καθαρὰς δόξης.

Epis. 1-6-36 ff: [illegible] free pattern [illegible] Hor. Alcaeae (Ode 56.)

τὰ μὲν ῥήματ' ἀνθρώποισιν εὐρίσκει φίλους,
ἄνθος δὲ τιμᾶς, εἶτα τῆς ὑπερτάτης
τυραννίδος διακοῦσαι λοιχίτην ἔδραν. ----
πλούτου ---- καὶ γὰρ δυσειδὲς σῶμα καὶ δυσ-
ώνυμος / χώρᾳ σοφὸν τίθησιν εὐμορφόν
τ' ἴτ' ἴσον.

Epis. 1-6-25 ff: [illegible] quamvis [illegible] ut, [illegible] quae mutentur. cf Soph. Ai. 646:

ἀλλ' ἡ μακρὸς πάνυρίθμητος χρόνος
φύει τ' ἄδηλα καὶ φανέντα πρύπτεται.

Sat 1-1-99 at hunc libertas securi

Dorotheum, fortissima Euripidearum,
cf. Soph. Elec. 971 ff. (where the extra [illegible]
character of the [illegible]):

μήτηρ δ' ἐμὴ χὠ πατρολέτωρ
Αἴγισθος, ὃς νιν δι' ὀλετῆρος
σχίζουσι παρὰ φρυκίῳ πελέκει –

Stat 2-1-07: Ὁ τοῦδε μὲν σοφώτατος
ὁ δεσπότης ἀπεῖπε τοῖσδε τοῖς πολίταις
μὴ ἐμπολᾶν ἐν Ἄργει Εὐριπίδου γραφάς·
[Ἄργει by the same corrupting process:
τὸ λοιπὸν ἐμπίπτειν ἐν Ἄργει μόνῳ,
cf. again the same in Suda 10 12 ff.
ἐπιστάμεσθα δὲ ---------- μὴ πώ
ποτ' αὐτὸν ψεῦδος ἐς πόλιν λακεῖν.
[Stat 2-3-201: certain mimi errore,
Stobaei fr. 55-5 N. ἐν ἢ θὴν φρουρᾶν]

Ζε. α. Ρ. (185–158) Nonne estne tragici
materiae drama cuius [illegible] Euripidis
Orphei aut Euripidis (Orestes, Phoenissae, Troades,

Dat. 2-8-013 ff. Quid? ... vanitas eum portat ... cf. Eurip. Bacch. 1139 ff. 1277, 1281 and 968.

Ὄρειο. 1-18-40 ff. cf Eurip. Antiope, Nauck, 4 and esp. 188. τοσαῦτ' ἄειδε καὶ δόξεις φρον-
εῖν, σκάπτων, ἀρῶν γῆν, ποιμνίοις ἐπιστατῶν, ἄλλοις τὰ
κομψὰ ταῦτ' ἀρεῖ σοφίσματα, ἐξ ὧν κενοῖσιν ἐγκατοικήσεις δόμοις.

Ὄρειο. 2-2-178: si metat ... cum fonsis. cf Eurip. Hypsipyle 757 Nauck.
... γραῦς δ' ἔκει βίον ἀρίζειν ὥ-τε πάπ-
πος στά. νος - of the utre fragment.

Ὄρειο. 1-1-34: ... dolorem possis. cf. Eurip. Hypsip. 478: εἰσὶν δ' ἐπῳδαὶ καὶ λόγοι
... φυγή-ται τι τῶν-δε φάσμα-
...).

Ὄρειο 2-1-32: veniunt ad summum fortunae: cf. Eurip fr. Antig. 169 N. ἐπ'

ἀπ' ἀν ἤκουσεν γραμμὴν πατῶν.

From the thought cf. ... in Eq. 1-16-78;
and Eurip. Elec. 945 ff.

Eq. 1-16-73 ff. is a ... of ... phrase
of Eurip. Bacch. 492 ff. "Pentheu,
rector Thebarum, quid me fortasse fugae
indignum cogis?" "etiamne bona?" "neque
fraus, rem, tectos, argentum. Tollere licet,"
"in manicis et compedibus saevo te cus-
todiae tergo?" "ipsa, domine, ianua ego
ero, me solvet." Eurip. has:

ΔΙ. εἶτ' ὄντα πυθέσθαι δεῖ· τίμησε τὸν δεινὸν ἐρ-
γάσας; ΠΕ. πρῶτον μὲν ἐξὸν ζῶντα λαβεῖν πέπαυ-
ται θεόν. ΔΙ. ἱερὸς ὁ πλάνημος· τῷ θεῷ
γ' αὐτὸν τρέφω. ΠΕ. ἔπειτα θήρων τὸν
καλὸν ἔπ χερσίν. ΔΙ. αὐτὸς μ' ἐφρούρει
τόνδε Διονύσου βρέφος. ΠΕ. εἶτ' ἀπειθὴς τ' ὢν
τοῖσι δεσμοῖσιν φυλάσσομεν. ΔΙ. λύσει μ' ὁ δαίμων
αὐτός, ὅταν ἐγὼ θέλω.

In the two following examples, the basis of Horace's treatment is distinctly tragic material. Sat. 2-3-(132-141), centering principally about the Orestes story, and A.P. (123-124): Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino, / Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes.

Theocritus.

paupertas impulit,
Epis. 2-2-51: audax ut versus facerem

Theoc. 21-1: ἁ πενία μόνα τὰς τέχνας ἐπάιδει,

The thought, however is common, cf. Plut. Stich. 176.

Sat. 1-1-4 finds many annis recalls Theoc. 24-70: Γηρὸς μὲν πολλοῖσι βαρὺς πέλει ἐν ἐνιαυτοῖς. [A.P. 176: quem vero (recitator) arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo, non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo. cf. Theoc. 2-57: αἰαῖ ἔρως ἀνιηρέ, τί μευ μέλαν ἐς χρόα πίνεις αἷμα, μύς ὡς λιμνᾶτις ἐπὶ ποσσὶν παίσσας;]

Sat. 1-7-20: Furiam e gregibus ciet. cf. Theoc. 25-168: κατὸν τέρας ἀγριώταις,-

The following small features, the contrasting, may be noted: Sat. 2-3-135: malis furiis cf. Theoc. 2-136: πικραῖς μανίαις.

Sat. 1-4-89: Condita cum verax aperit praecordia liber. cf. Theoc. 7-1: Ἴτυς, ὦ φίλε παῖ, λέγεται καὶ ἀκάθεα. cf. Alcaeus, frag 53 (Bergk) οἶνος γὰρ ἀνθρώπωις δίοπτρον.

Sat 2-2-(9 to 10). Leporem sectatus Theoc 1-112: θηρία πάντα διώκει. Lassus ab indagine. cf. Theoc 1-18: ἀπ' ἀγρᾶς - πεπρωγώς -

[Sat 2-3-308: ab imo ad summum cf. Theoc. 20-12 ἀπὸ τᾶς κεφαλᾶς ποτὶ τὼ πόδε.]

Sat 1-2-13: Fritzsche compares with this, Theoc 24-106: μεγάλως ἀγρεὺς ἀρούρας.

These last few examples, from Fritzsche, who, being the editor of both authors, is a little inclined to attach too much im-

fortasse to [illegible].

Art 1-2-105 ff. leporem venator ut alta
in nive sectetur, positum sic tangere nolit,
cantat, et adfenit 'meus est amor huic simi-
ilis: nam/ transvolat in medio posita
et fugientia captat'. Horace here em-
ploys ballim. 31 Ὠρρεντής, Ἐπίπνδες, ἔν
οὔρεσι πάντα λαγωὸν διφᾷ καὶ πάσης ἴχνια
δορκαλίδος στείβῃ καὶ νιφετῷ πεφαγμένος,
ἢν δέ' τις εἴπῃ 'τῇ, τόδε βέβληται θηρίον' οὐκ
ἔλαβεν. χοὐμὸς ἔρως τοιόσδε· τὰ μὲν φεύγον-
τα διώκειν οἶδε, τὰ δ' ἐν-μέσῳ πείμενα
παρπέταται.

Sat. 1-4-11: cum flueret lutulentus, erat
quod tollere velles; cf. Sat 1-10-57. So:
Ballim. [illegible]
108: Ἀσωπίου ποταμοῦ μέγας ῥόος· ἄλλὰ
τὰ πολλὰ/ δύματα ὑῆς καὶ πολλὸν ἐφ' ὕδατι
[illegible]

[Epis. 1-7-64: Parvum parva decent. Callimachus fragment 179 Αἰὲ τοῖς μίκκοις μίκκα δίδοῦναι θεοί.]

Let us turn now to the Latin Poets.

Ennius.

Sat 1-4-60 has a quotation "Poetquam Discordia tetra Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit. From the same source Varro Ling. Lat. 7-102: "Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit Saturnius hostis.

[Epis. 1-1-8: Solve senescentem mature sanus equum. cf. Ennius (Vahlen 2nd ed.) 268 hic ut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectus quiescit]

Sat 2-1-42 & 43: O pater et rex Iuppiter, ut pereat positum robigine telum. Foremost in the mind of Horace was probably Catull. 66-48: Iuppiter, ut

Callimachum nunc genus ferret. Catullus goes back to Callim. Schneider frag. 38 c.
Χαλύβων ὡς ἀπόλοιτο γένος. Possibly the passage of Callim. is again influenced by Theognis 894: ὡς δή μιν πολιὸν Ζεὺς ὄλεσσε γένος. [illegible] Cat. 64 fin. Ellis 2-1-270: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. cf. Catul. 95-7: at Volusi annales Paduam morientur ad ipsam / et laxas scombris saepe dabunt tunicas.

At Sat. 1-3-99 ff. Horace essays in a strong passage to reproduce the philosophy of Lucretius. 5-795 ff

Cf. 100. glandem atque cubilia propter.
cf. Lucret. 939: glandiferos intercurabant corpora quercus
fleruntque: & cf. esp. Juvenal 6-10: et saepe horridior glandem ructante marito: where cp Friedländer's note. cf. Verg. G. 1-5

Lucret 5-932: volgivago vitam tractabant more ferarum. Cf. Hor. l. 99 cum procerserunt primis arcentia terris. With rubida cf. Hor. C. 100 cf. Lucret 970, where he describes the rude caves of Lapps as the only dwelling place of primitive man.

With Line 101 lapidibus — armis cf. Lucret 5-1253: arma antiqua manus ungues dentesque fuerunt et lapides et item silvarum fragmina rami, -

C. 103 ff. Dein verba, quibus, voces, sensus notarent, / nominaque invenere; - cf. Lucret. 5-1041 ff.

Ergo si varii mortales semper in ore
ponta tamen eadem sunt, varios conficere res,
quamvis mortalis magis admirentur aperta
dissimilis alia atque alia re voce notare!

cf. too l. 1058: pro varia quoque varia re voce notaret!

L. 106: [illegible] cf. Lucret. 5-1108: "condere confluunt undis arenaque volvere." -

[Sat 1-1-25: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores. cf. Lucret 1-936: sed veluti pueris absinthia taetra medentes cum dare conantur, prius oras pocula circum/ contingunt, mellis lucri flavoque liquore,]

Sat. 1-1-118: inde fit, ut raro, qui se vixisse beatum dicat et exacto contentus tempore vitae [illegible] Lucret. 3-938: cur non, ut plenus vitae conviva, recedis, aequo animoque capis, stulta, quietem? + 3-907: nec opinanti nox - obstitit ante [illegible]

Sat 1-8-46: displosa cicatrix etc. may be a reminiscence of Lucret. 6-130, see Wickham's note.

Sat. 1-6-4: magnis sapientibus imperita-
bant. cf. Lucret. 3-1042: magnis fuit ge-
[illegible] imperitandi [illegible]
[illegible] vigebat.

Sat. 1-1-13: Horatia de genere [illegible]
Natis: Transitus est Lucretianus. cf.
Lucret. 4-1070; 4-1102; 6-37; 5-1017;

Epis. 2-2-32: Libros [illegible]
declinare in prima syllaba. cf. 1-4-3:
clarus ob obscuram linguam.

[Sat 2-7-11: acribus et magnis. cf. Lucret.
3-10 erit eadem fere magnis et acribus
illis.—]

Sat 1-1-41: [illegible]
cf. Lucret. 1-111, 1-190: [illegible]
[illegible].

Sat. 2-2-67: dum mumia dicit. A Lucret-
ian word. cf. Lucret. 2-1136; 3-240; 3-
417; 4-241; 629; 955. See Forbiger on the

Aen. 7-144

Epis. 2-1-215: fastidia ferre superbi
Cf. Verg. Ec. 2-15: superba pati fastidia.

Poetic Vocabulary.

In Latin this is a difficult and elusive category. It is not claimed that the following is a complete list for the Romans. It will be supplemented later. It will hardly be necessary to observe that the mere fact of a word's occurrence in Cicero is no proof that it is not a poetic word, especially when the great bulk of its usage establishes it as belonging to the poetic sphere. On this question see Cic. de Inv. 2-28-153: sed tamen ea non habet etiam in oratione poëticum aliquo modo dignitatem.

Cervical. Almost exclusively present in [illegible]. The [illegible] occurred Sat. 1-31: next [illegible] occurred, - Sat. 2-1-40: at mid vulvo-vaginal level: - Head on [illegible] in the [illegible]. Sunset. 5-12/13. Frequent in Virgil's & Isabel Speed. Cervical [illegible] particularly large [illegible] of examples Head and Two specimens in [illegible], both in the [illegible] Museum. Cl. 2-15 [illegible] & Philadelphia Museum 1-7.

Males. A genital [illegible], separated from it, stands out as a distinct individual; Cr. No. 1-7-40: genital pectinal Cervical. Leaf Head. Total count in [illegible] was two hundred. [illegible] Preliminary [illegible], Sat. 3-31-13, and Sunset. 1-3-26 [illegible]

Martial. Tibull. 1-14-75; Prop. 1-7-25. Prop. 3(4) 25-15. cf. Krebs Antibarbarus 1-530. Horat. Serm. 1 & 2. 1-6-95; Epist. 2-2-90.

Puerperus. pro puerperii et puerperae. Ov. Fast. 2-441. Liv. Perg. Lin. 1-137. Ovid had it seven times in the Dead, Dead timed in the Epistles, Five timed in the Fasti, in all fifteen times. Puerperae occurs only in the Dead, four times in the Epistles, in all five times. See Krebs. 2-239.

Natus. Stacy in the Archiv. 10-43 observes that the plural "nati" is not employed to denote human passage. Sall. 27 - caritate inter natos is parricid. Ov. Epist. 5 natis mortem optat pro filiis. 5-55: quod a procreatoribus nati. Krebs re-

Si quid gratiam pro mutuo debeant agnoscunt. Sen. ep. 2-2-115

2-3-304; 1-3-143; 21-5-31.

[illegible] 10: [illegible]

[illegible] 46-37. [illegible]

3-444; 3.4-453; 45; 916. [illegible] 3-511;

[illegible]

[illegible] 37. [illegible] 3-44

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] adjectival. Cf. Epid. 1-16-3 we have a case of the noun - "at celeral [illegible]

see Sat. 2-3-244 :- praeruum et
amore gemellum. Astul. 4-27 -
gemelle Castor et gemelle Castori.
cf. Verg. Ecl. 1-14; Cic. Div. 8-77;
[illegible] ; [illegible] .
[illegible] of a legion. B.B. [illegible] .
Miratur. Rare. Suet. 1-2-3 [illegible] is
[illegible] the first occurrence. It is com-
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] proof.

Set ut nos observet a [illegible]
[illegible] .
[illegible] Suet. 1-12. Consul quod;
Suet. 1-[illegible] . [illegible] quod erit;
quod [illegible], to denote an individ-
ual descendant of Iphis [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] .
[illegible] Suet. 2-3; -

vitis semissum genus denud. cf. Ovid
1-2-35; 3-6-18; 2-4-15. Aquilo-
arcufer id Ovid. 1-6-27: Sudus
pro genus. Promiscuus. Sudus
pro alius citatio pro stans.
Catull. 61-2; - Uranicus genus obs-
mens. cf. Verg. Aen. 6-793: Simil
genus finis Tacit 1-213; Rex
genus egregium Fauni; 12-198: -
Sulpic Galeo genus. Apollo sub
finis. cf. Ovid pro altus pro-
pius. Hor. Sacris 6-133. Prop. 4-609
Sonis genus = Persens.
Sucus, sollus, aerugo. Mart in
Sat. 1-101 ... Sal Crengt
by the striking words sucus,
sollus, aerugo. As Orelli observed
Sucus in prose would be succus,
but sal in aqua sinus, malignitatem

Liquidated

4-2-11; 4-2-27; 3-5-78. Val. Flac. 4-57; 2-246. Thus are several examples in Liv. Stat.; e.g., 12-5+5; 13-6 210.

Pirius. A.P. 405; - Pirio -- modic. cf. Cic. 3-4-40; - Pirio -- antica; 3-10-15. Lucret. 1-945; 4-21; Sil. 11-431.

Cic. ex P. 1-5-53; 2-9-62. Stat. Sil. 1-3-23 Thus are several examples in Martial.

Participial adjectives.

[illegible]

iuuenis Parthis horrendus. cf. Val. 2 3-323 horrendam rabiem. Sat. 1-8-26; -

[illegible]

Cic. Mat. 15-29-8; 4-781; 5-6-141. Val. [illegible]

Horrend Stat. 2-1-13; Horrendi or pii nominal. This is one of several [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] : [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. Virg. Aen. 165; – Horat. S.
lumbral; 10-237 – Horatius Mus. Ex Lat. [illegible]
Ors. Mat. 4-776 : Horrentia capsa. Of 5-295
Sue. 1-445.

[illegible] [illegible]
Aqua cucurbitam natura parui canidiani. Sat. 2-6-107; – Vsluti succinctæ
[illegible]
quidam prosa. v hinc ad ex cæsa
in Virgil., ut Augur ad mœra in Enid,
[illegible]

Semesu ol. Grat. 1-3-81; - semesu fiscal

the

where

omnis aetas gravis est. Cf. de Nat. D
1-4. de Rep. Hal. 4-24-2: mili
magno et gravi [illegible] ut mecum ad
[illegible]. 5-16-2: omnis invectio
omnes etiam gravioris aetatis. As
Fulgora [illegible] effectus
of Val. Inst. 2-1-20 had undertaken
reparation. But cf. Wray, Cic. 7-211,
hic omnis [illegible] aetatis
Tusc. 2-35: [illegible]
in gravior. [illegible]
gravi [illegible] aetate, [illegible]
[illegible]. V. Ver. 8-307: - [illegible]
with which compare Ter. Eun. 236
and Plaut. [illegible] 156. [illegible]
-ides 8-31: - vita gravis auctoritate et
omnis. Nat. 4-5-9: - [illegible]
[illegible]. Tusc. 1-5-11:

24-100 πολλοῖς

ἐνιαυτοῖς

From the point of view of the poetic element
in the Germanic, the syntactical side has
generally received less attention than the lit-
erary. Where an attempt has been made
to collect and examine examples of noteworthy
syntactical structure in Horace, the sig-
nificance of the fact has been generally ig-
nored. That there is a considerable body of
poetic diction either altogether or largely foreign
to prose.

The extreme importance of syntactical
investigation in a study of the poetic element
in any Latin author is at once apparent
when we reflect that the Latin poetic vocab-
ulary can scarcely be compared with the Eng-
lish as suggests that we should find
a comparatively [illegible] in the repertoire of
poets. That this is literally the case will appear
from the following [illegible]
[illegible] Latin poets.

The so called Accusativus Praepositionis, or Greek accusative:—

authorities:

Delbrück, Verg. Synt. p. 382 art. 93.

Draeger, Hist. Syntax 1 - p. 304 ff.

Kuehner, 2-216-5 and 204 ff.

Riemann - Goelzer Syntaxe Latine pp. 212 - 214.

Delbrück p. 085. Vergl. Grammatik...

The word Instrument to study pp. Indian 17-210;

Brugmann, p. p. 203. n. 2.

Stolz, Der early Latin; v2, 1-220

Hidén, G. J. for literatus. 1-11

Overholtzer, G. pp. 25-

Reichelt, J. Über Gracismus [illegible]

Figueira, S. L. p. 130

Steele, A. for Propert. p 24; Wagner, Propert. n. p. 8;

Lutzius. p. 12 on Virgil

Krueger P.H.L. p. 24 c. 2.

Ebeling p. 7. for Horace
Waltz p. 92 ff. " "
Bente p. 13. " "

Haw, 1. p. 11 for Ovid. | [illegible], [illegible], p. 10 –
Draeger, über Syntax und Stil des Tacitus, 11 [illegible].
[illegible], A. [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] I – p. 430
Wölfflin, über die Latinität des [illegible], [illegible].

The accusative of specification is one of the most characteristically poetic constructions in Latin Syntax, whilst its extension is due to Greek influence. Ennius has [illegible] [illegible] – [illegible] p. 116; succincti corda machaeris. Enn. 535; " 306.

None of the examples cited by Holtze from Plautus can be established. [illegible] non contenta [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] 64 – 122, 207. Note that all three are in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] p. [illegible]. Lucret. 1 – 13: [illegible] corda tua

[illegible] For the next range of Virgil, see Sabine ex. etc. Latin Epic elements in this construction. For the Epic, see the citations of Lindsay, Inference p. 117.

Whilst in the texts the construction is not confined to Livius, but is everywhere found, it is in the Livian Texts and their imitators that the great force of the construction lies. Nachdrücklich; diese Erkenntnis der Repräsentativ Kraft; es wird den Wissenden [illegible] der Verbrechen Nimmt nur wie der Kreuzzeit vorkommt, habe die Freiheit [illegible] Bedeutung des Konzessivs mit großer Deutlichkeit gebraucht und die Spezialität einer [illegible] Diktion unter [illegible]

For the Greek [illegible] the origin of this construction [illegible] the Homeric

ἀπὸ construction κατ' ὅλον καὶ κατὰ μέρος.
e.g. Δοκεῖ τόν δ' Ὀδυσεὺς βάδε δουρὶ πρέπειν.
If the construction be changed to the passive
the accusative of the whole becomes nomina-
tive whilst that of the part remains, in
which case it is no longer to be distinguish-
ed from the nearer object. Lindsay in the Archiv maintains the opposite
order of development for the Latin, in so much
as he finds such examples as, Caesar
hostes, Poeni, so early as Ennius, whilst
Vergil first introduces the construction
of acc. of whole and part, Aen. 10-685:
Lataque terga ingenti fregerunt
vulnera — except in passive — Aeneas,
Vf. 12-273. Dictys. Cret. 38.

It can hardly be doubted that there is
an historic line of development in the pass-
ive retentives with adjectives, Greek and Lat-

ther. For this point Nehring on Col-
litz: "after middle verbs signifying to
clothe, and middle verbs signifying to
be in certain dress, in accordance of the Greek:
with Egypt - indoor custom. This construc-
tion extends itself to the verbal adjective in-
dependent of ἐστί; hence such forms as
"clothes (dress) worn" have this effect
also. Come in contrast with the accusative
of reference in the case of adjectives, is a mere
feature, dependent the ἐστί. verbs in Egyp-
tian and Greek as well as clothes, ac-
tions, and family under influence of etc,
check the construction more extended to
persons and matters. Here, then, we have
the genuine Latin effect according with
this limiting accus. of reference. Acts
xvij. 1-15 expect veniti (πλοῦτος), but
N. Afr. expect ictus (ἰσχύς)

The outline of Ennius is, in many ways, [illegible]
resemblance. It does not [illegible] place,
(1) the fate of the cycle, Perseus; wonder [illegible]
[illegible] 5-1.22; [illegible] 64-207; for the still earlier Perseus fac-
tus a Pacuvio, Ennius. (Inc. 5-34).

I wish to [illegible] his intention is [illegible]
there [illegible] in the evidence than [illegible] Perseus,
which does not occur until Vergil.

(2) [illegible] types other than the [illegible]
orations and to eulogies. The [illegible] of the
matter is that we must recognize [illegible]
[illegible] influence for before its [illegible]
in the scheme of Ennius.

The extreme unity of this construction
in prose is well seen by observing [illegible]
statements, e.g., Den 20.2a. [illegible] re-
[illegible]; Bell. fr. 18-11: caput rerum, 88-5
[illegible] gladio [illegible], not Perseus

aus der Sprache der Poesie und vielleicht auch anderer Dichter in die Prosa verpflanzt, und so ist mit seinem [illegible] Beispielen in unsere Bücher so viel [illegible], wie sein anderer Provinzen. Note, however, that Cornutus ergo dem. accredits 6 ct, neg. 1-15 with "caput relatt." The author of the Beh. Afr. frequently employs [illegible] diction. With [illegible] these clauses is frequent, while however, it is not the [illegible] station, [illegible] etc.

One [illegible] example occurs in Sallust, N. 1-3-24, where we have even the [illegible] verb. "incerta ergo recordatione,

Schmalz observes that the variation [illegible] is [illegible] by [illegible], Nägelsbach, Stilistik, p. 111. Such variation is [illegible] for instance in Caes. B.G. 5-35-6: (Cf. Landgraf C. i. 215.) Balanced [illegible]

H. 3 ro (Pericommatus)

the examples to illustrate are confined to the

Fig. 3 b.

The difficulty in distinguishing the

middle and posterior bands

in the large number of examples of this

species is quite very great, and

can well be illustrated by the examples of this

Europ. sites — a 3 r. b. 15 r. spec.

bands, "vestigio obsoleto, saepe

fere nullo, raro distincto, semper

fasciis nudo numeris infusa capillis".

The terms "vestigio obsoleto" and

middle = Er Brac. pér.,

numeris infusa capillis, that

fere nullo, raro distincto

tive of the species.

As to the geographical

Dravya and Kshetra [illegible] stand
in the middle in all cases of doubt, while
Sambandha acted somewhat as a check upon
this tendency. [illegible]
is connected the locative in Latin of the perfect
active and middle participle, frequently omitting
the employment of the past participle for each
of these tenses, for instance, where
for both πεπαυμένος and πεπαυμένος.
This fact, of course, would tend to confuse
the connection [illegible] with the
accusative of reference after passives, [illegible]
Lindsay, p. 217.

Let us observe the examples in Hero.
In the use of the passive voice in this con-
struction no line can well be drawn between
the [illegible]. In general
the examples to be cited under this category
must give [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible], a remedy for [illegible]
effect.

Passim. Od. 1 1-5: [illegible]
cf. Verg. Aen. membra nectus. cf. Od. 1-1-2
Sat. 2-3-210: [illegible]
Aen. 5-869: concussus animum; Georg. 4-307
[illegible]; Aen. 12-705 [illegible]
Am. Epist. Ovid. 1090 παράπτομαι ἔρεως.
Ars Amatoria p. 216. [illegible]

All the remainder [illegible]
of the words interpolation.

Epis. 1-1-97: Si curatus capillos
(Epis. 1-1-2; [illegible])
Sat. 1-6-74: [illegible]. Repeated
at Epis. 1-1-55 (ἐξηγήσεις τὸν θέσιν τὴν πίστιν.)
Sat. 2 1 38: [illegible]
Sat 1 8 81: [illegible]
A.P. 5-1: [illegible]

A. P. 277 may also be regarded as a
[illegible] Cf. Ecl. 1.7 ff.
νοός παῖδ' ἀδεφαμένη.
Epis. 2-1-110: iuncti comes
f. pis. 2-1-125: nimirum consilio peccas, ubera camelo. [illegible]
[illegible] nominatim, [illegible]
[illegible] is better assured since, [illegible]
[illegible] the usual collocation. It is to be
taken with Sat. 1-6-74; and Verg. Ecl.
3-42: "delphinum silvis appone natantem."

One example in Horace must be treated
by itself, the occurrence of the construction
with finite intransitive verb forms. Sat. 2-7-
97: tremis ossa pavore. First in Lucr.
3-757: tremit artus. Cf. Verg. G. 3-97.
Some have explained this construction as
poetic apposition. Kennedy [illegible]

Accusative into "Accusative of Extent", the connected with such expressions as paucos pectus. cf. Eurip. Medea 11 ὁ δ' ἐπτόρουσε πᾶλαι.

Adverbial Accusative.

Authorities.—

Schmidt, p. 281; Draeger v. 1 - 355; Roby 1 c. Madvig. art 302. Gilder-Lodge. 333-2 R. 6. Haase, N 555 (Reisig) Brenous. 231. Farnham, Editing, p. 1. Kent p. 23. Gr. Eg. p. 13 ff. For details. Goodwin p. 205. For Lucretius Nixon p. 162; For Vergil Draeger p. 25. and Austin p. 80 ff. For Ovid, H. p. 29.

Another construction closely allied to the foregoing in both influence is an adjective in the neuter used adverbially. Called the adverbial accusative.

cf. Herm. Ar. 2-270: ἡ δὲ ἐλαία ... frag 2 (Berg.) 1.5: ἐλαίας ὑμετέρας. Ar. 6-484. δαπρόσω ἐλάα.

Schmalz summarizes the construction follows: Ein adjektiv im Neutrum als Objekt, das so selbständig ist wie in der Dichtersprache eigen, aber in der alten Zeit nicht besonders häufig, nur wo mehrere bei einander stehen, wie ... Plautus. cf. Pl. Am. 5-81 ...

The sporadic examples cited for classical prose when compared with the numerous examples in the Augustan poets show quite a marked increase in ... return to ... in poetic usage. That is, I say, the usage in the best prose ... was subject to restrictions which were quite ... in ...

In Livy, where Schmalz marks its

rarely the construction seems confined to indefinite and colorless adjectives which readily assume all the functions of the adverb.

When this is not the case but we have the employment of the descriptive adjective it is only in conjunction with quiddam or quodammodo, as if the expression was felt to be of rather undue boldness and needed toning down. Rep. 3-2 inchoatum quiddam et confusum sanantes. Sp. arch. 10.[25] singuc quiddam connectibus atque peregrinum. Orat 12-[39] de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum: Brut 74-257: dicere aprete quiddam. The closest expression in Cicero is de Nat. Deor. 2-43: Democriti tertius, which however is found in a partial translation of Tim.

Dr. A. Wolf with reference to Luc. 2-56

[illegible] magnum.

The same observations hold good for the usage of Valerius Maximus, p. 10, who gives the following: Hist. 5-0 = [illegible] recti mens; 7, 3 [illegible] Hist. 3-1, 2 [illegible] dominus 3 causas. I believe the conjunction in each case is with the ppl. and that the sense of an object can not be felt. Observe the other ex. Hist 2-44: [illegible] perfectum [illegible] esse. cf. Hor. od 1-27-6. [illegible] quantum possit [illegible] the construction within the sphere of [illegible] (compare the restrictive clause and the [illegible] from 6 Cicero.) cf. Tac. Hist 4-34 (and 3-62-8) [illegible] ubi, capax eyi [illegible] quantum suis favoris et hostibus odii accumulati induit.

[illegible] Georg. 3-83: utque volucres
ad terras immane sonat per aera.
Aen. 12-856: immane fremunt arcumque.
cf. Tib. 1-8, 25; Ov. 1-8, 19.

Note ad Orat. 20-87 Sicca has "immanis
thus combined W. quantum. qui in dicendo
minimum [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]. The case-ending is [illegible]
archaic dative. Plaut. Bacch. 822; [illegible]
Most. 477: [illegible]
Rud. prologue. 69: increpui tubernum.
Lucret. 5-780: [illegible]; 6-83:
[illegible]. Catull. 42-5 [illegible]
67-5 dulces irridentem. Hor. od. 22-22 Dulci-
cantem Lalagen amabo, dulce loquentem.
Ver. g. Aen. 6-285: [illegible]
[illegible].

See Kroger, 1-385ff. for citations from Persius, Statius &c.

From the Germanicus:

Sat. 1-3-26: cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? ὀξὺ βλέπεις

Sat. 1-4-44: [illegible]

Sat 1-4-75: quare locus: vis resonat cantibus

cf. Verg. Ec. 3-63: suave rubens Hyacinthus cf. 4-43-

Sat. 1-5-2: in [illegible]

Sat. 1-6-73: [illegible] Mrs. Whitaker, Probably

the preceding [illegible] fanera. Wickham thinks the

other interpretation favored by the scribe

and compares for the standing phrase

cenare. Sat 1-4-47 and Juv. 11-1-5.]

Sat. 1-8-41: resonarunt tristi et acutum.

Sat. 2-1-15: [illegible]

clara palato.

[illegible] 2-5-100: certum vigilans.

[illegible] 1-1-101: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Epist. 1-1-101: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Epist. [illegible]: Romam [illegible]

" 1-7-27: " [illegible]

" 1-1°-71: [illegible]

" 2-1-166: Non [illegible]

Verg. 1-510: [illegible]

Epist 2-2-1: [illegible] etiam [illegible]

A.P. 250: et [illegible]

A.P. 459: [illegible]

Sat. 1-10-71: [illegible]

Vergilis adnuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae.

Adjectives [illegible]

Ruddiman 2-73; [illegible]

[illegible], 4-p. 211, f. [illegible]

art. 255; Schmalz 238-64. [illegible]

122 R. I+II. Bre[illegible]. p. 121. Especially Haustein, De Genetivi adiectivis accommodati in Lingua Latina Usu, Halis Saxonum 1882. For Horace, Beste p. 22 ff. Ebeling 22-26; Waltz, p. 98 ff. Pöhlmann, p. 18 ff. For Catullus, Overholthaus p. 31. Antonie for Vergil, p. 88 ff. esp. p. 92. For Ovid Haw p. 131 ff. Bastübner, De Sallustii [illegible] quae [illegible] Vindiciae. Figueira p. 137. Draeger, Synt. u. Stil d. Tac. p. 33. Riemann, Études sur la langue et la grammaire de Tite-Live., p. 270.

In respect of poetical syntax we have to treat this construction as an extension, in as much as it was established early with certain adjectives as may be seen from Woltze I - p. 536-37. [illegible] especially free in the [illegible]

construction. For the listing of development, see Schmidt, p. 2.

We could cite first a list of adjectives for Nero not found in classical prose, but as far as we can discover introduced into Latin by the poets, many of which are perhaps found only in him. Compare Poets. In very many of these examples, it is no matter that we first find the construction.

abstemius. Epis. 1-12-7: ... mediis parcite-rem abstemiae

avarus. Epis. 2-1-179: laudis avarum AP. 324: multus aravis. abs-in Tac., see Hist. 1-49;

diues. Sat. 1-2-74: opis prae. Epis. 2-2-61: ... Verse ... Ep. 4-4-7: ... Ep. 2-2-0 ... 2-2-136; Aen. 1-14; 343; 2-22; 9-26; 10-5-68.

Ov. Met. 5-129: Sil. 1-393. See Hauptein p. 42. For the abl. of Sat. 1-2-13.

Divina. Hor. A. P. 314: [illegible] que Pag ap rerum et divina futuri. Od. 3-27-10.

Nocibus. Sat. 2-2-52: dociles fabros. Cf. Od. 4-6-43. Sil. 3-233; 16-359 Ovid. Epistulae 2-341.

Spectra. A. P. 340: spectatum veniet. Verg. Geo. 3-424. [illegible]

Tabellæ. 3-51-1, -11: cerebri fabrum. Prudence mixture of solemnity and commonplace. Verg. Georg. 1-277; 3 Ov. (Met. 5-267) Ruddiman ad loc. Sil. 4-4-76; 7 Juv 14-119.

Infelix occurs in Verg. G. 3-498. Aen. 4-529. Frequent in Sil.

Incautus. Sat. 1-1-35: incauto futuro.
Ov. Met. 8-378: incauti.

Indoctus. A. P. 380 indoctusque pilae discedere
Trochlea. Hell. 6/1-3-4. 6f.
doctus. Verg. Geo. 10-225; Hor. Od. 3-8-5. For further quotations see Forc.

Intiger. Sat. 2-3-220: Intiger est mentis
Sat 2-3-65 Intiger est mentis.

Parcus Sat. 2-2-62: veteris non parcus
avi. Sat. 2-5-11: Romanus parcus.
Lucan 9-590: Sil. 10-32; 3-577;
Stand. IV Cons. Honor. 11 4/2. Arcens
[illegible]

Pauper [illegible]
sonorum. (With Od. 1-6-7)
Sat 2-3-142: pauper argenti et
auri. Od. 1-35-5; 3-30-11; Sil.
3-303; 8-545; 10-74. Mart. [illegible]

Pejer. Epos. 2-1-24: [illegible]

Jaeger. On the case see Gebeling p. 64.
Sil. 14-264; 15-504.

Purgatus. Ov. A. 2-3-27: sacrificio purgatus.
Silius, of water. 1-24-1 [illegible] 3
fontibus. cf. Rutilius p. 107.

Necessarius. Horace, 2-2-111 fortunae necessarius.
Verg. Aen. 1-350; 7-304; 10-326; Ov. Met.
6-587; 7-436; 12-189; Trist. 1-1-45.
Manilius p. 57 gives the same expression
examples from Roman Imperial.
Silius, Val. Flac, Statius, Silius
etc. etc.

Nimis. Hor. S. 1-1-41: nimis insanire. Horace
[illegible] translates the Greek, ὑπερμανῶς. Sil.
(2-206;) 3-255; cf. Eur. Hec. 687:
ἀρτιμαθὴς πάντων. Ideraeq. 1-479 Haus. 56.

Timidus. A. P. 28: timidus procellae.
Ov. Met. 5-100. (Sen. Tra. 3-24-3.)
cf. trepidus, Verg. Aen. 10-284. Stat. Silv. 1-2
Sil. 2-234; 9-584; 12-13; also in Sen.

The four following examples may be cited, tho. I have placed them in another class as occurring in early Comedy.

Liber. Inv. N. P. 212: Libo pro Laborum. Plaut. Amph. 1.105 harum rerum et multarum. Verg. Aen. 10-164 Liber fati. Ov. Her. 1-80: revertendi. Sen. Ep. E. 712. For further examples from Cic, Sal, and Lucan see Haustein p. 23.

Inser Sat 2-2-16: cultus inser. Plaut. Mil. 1068. Best. 673. Both with animi. Stat 4-703

Plaut. Trucul. 518; Hor. Epist. 1-7-42. multae herbae, prodigus herbae. N. P. 164: prodigus aeris. Haustein p. 22 has further examples from. Ovid. Sil. Stat. Sen and.

Satur. Hor Epistles 1-7-38: satur utilium Lucr. Adel. 765. Lucret. 3-960 Colum. 7-4-3.

There is another and essentially Epic use of the genitive which Ebeling aptly defines: "abstractum nomen et indefinitum cum concreto et personitivum artissime coniungunt, ita ut in unum quasi corpus duo nomina conflentur." This is a construction of which Vergil is especially fond. Verg. Aen. 1.-11: adventus veniens 1.-173: ferri rigor. Aen. 4-90: Iuniae mentem insanam; 6-22 septena quotannis tempora patrum. See Austin's lists. Lucret. 6-1011: validi ferri natura Prop. 3-2-17 Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti. Horace Od. 1-23-5 adventus veris. Epis. 2-1-190: Nox trahitur suadentibus regum fortuna retortis.

Horace is fond of employing, by an idiom closely parallel, the genitive of a proper

name thus attached to an abstract term.

Od. 3-5-13: hoc caverat mens praevida Reguli.

Od. 3-12-6: Liparaei nitor Hebri.

" 3-21-11: narratur et prisci Catonis saepe mero caluisse virtus.

Marks the following from Vergil, Aen. 8-194: facies haec; 6-480 imago adrasti. 7-581 nomen Amatae; 7-575: ora Galaesi 4-511: ora Deiphobi; 12-338 ora Formidinis. See Benoist, Aeneid vol. 2 p. 468.

In the Odes observe the following Sat. 1-2-32: ingenit sententia dia Catonis Sat. 2-1-72: virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli.

A. P. 56 [illegible] Catonis et Enni.

The construction is doubtless reminiscent of such Homeric constructions as Βίη Ἀχιλλῆος, ἐξ οὗ τὸ πρῶτον διαστήτην and

Πυλαιμενέος λάαν κῦρ.

Horace has employed this construction with humorous effect ~~at~~ Sat. 1-7-1: Proscripti Regis Rupili pus atque venenum. This amusing parody juvenal may have in mind, 4-107: Montani profluvia venter adest abdomine tardus. cf also in Juvenal. 4-81 venit et Crispi iucunda senectus; 9-68 et Polyphemi lata acies; 13-184: nec mite Thaletis ingenium. See J. Jessen in the Philologus 1900-p. 516.

Authorities.

Ruddimann, 2-99, 150, 211; 2-419.
Reisig III - p. 625. Kuebner. 2-239. Hoffmann
Madvig. 250a. Lange 1-428. Gildersleeve. 354, 355. Schmalz p. 276.
Draeger, p. 184; Hellmann, Diquidam,
Waltz, p. 107; Bente, c. 2. p. 33. Dittel,
p 42 ff.
Eisele, p. 31. Fabricius, p 26. Nicolai
[illegible] c. 1 - 2. Madvig
to Cic. de Fin. 1-4-11. For Catullus,
see Merrilliams, p 25. For Lucret; Widen
p. 101. - For Ovid, Haw p. 53. - For Propertius, Hosius p. 45. - For Virgil, [illegible] 2.
p. 141. For Horace, [illegible] p. 144. -
Riemann, for Livy- For Tacitus,
Draeger, Synt u. Stil des Tac. art. 57.
Dittel, der Infinitiv in [illegible] p. 12. Again for Prof. Wagner.
p. 15

Standing on this construction has the following, "With passive verbs the agent is sometimes put in the Dative; in prose, rarely, with the verb somewhat modified, even at classical periods, when the action is done for the interest of the agent, or that it seems for him accomplished."

Or in the succinct phrase of Kelderslave Lodge, "That the person interested is the agent is only an inference. G. & L. 354.

1. "With the Perf. Pass. it is the natural inference, and common in prose, 2. "With the Gerundive it is the necessary inference, and the dative is the regular construction."

For ... see Harkness, p. 312. To the authorities named add Accius and Lucilius.

With regard to the above limitation of natural interest, several authorities have questioned its entire applicability. Brem...

cites Cicero, ad Att. 8-3-7: Legionem Fausto, conscriptam ac in exemplo agnoscit, ut as much as Faustus' ... legions for Pompey. ad. Att. 10-13-1, ... epistula ... from such ... epistle ... pretense ... me. In the former example there is a variant reading a Fausto, adopted by Wesenberg and Tyrrell. Brennus explains the examples in ad Att. in the ... is of the difference in style between the epistles of Caesar and his other works, especially when he wrote to Athens ... he was in the habit of employing Greeks, and compares ad Att. 14-21-3: sed multi quidem

BIBLIOTAC (Brennus p. 12.)

Cic. Cat. Maior 11-38: semper in his studiis laboribusque meis tuum iudicium gloriae quae mihi proposui.

has been made dependent upon "despexit" rather than upon intellegitur. Further, however, understands it with the latter, and explains "mira vidit dentibus";
Kelsey explains as dat. of reference

Other cases are more easily resolved; Cic. Off. 3-7 may be interpreted, Honesta bonis viris, non occulta quaeruntur = boni sibi honesta quaerunt. So Nat. Deor. 2.123 Hic [illegible] bestiolis com-munit, cibus quaeritur, = bestiolae sibi cibum quaerunt.

For a few other cases of the construction (in being) with verbs of continuance, all analogous to the above, see Antoine p. 146.

Most of the cases in Tacitus are with cognitum est, compertum est, — i.e. passive T., where the agent signification is not strong. But see Ag. 18-2 [illegible] illi [illegible] [illegible]; Brenous explains "invitae" as analogy of

with "confractae", nur [illegible] Ver-
leten, fanden sich für ihn.
V. Jug. 101-1: aute à faucis, etenim ad
versum multitudinem bene fugnatum.
Thus has been explained, = "contiguisse fau-
cis", il. est arrivé à quelques hommes
de combattre avec succès contre
une multitude, Brenus p. 164 n.

Quite solution for more credible is
that in here should read not "aute"
but "ante à faucis". This Emesser
adopts and Brenus cites in support 114-
1. per ea ... tempore adversus [illegible]
deiiciunt ... — male fugnatum.

The above are the most difficult ex-
amples in Caesar to reduce to the rule,
and much doubt to say the least, may
be entertained of the complete success
these attempts. At times they appear

fairly easy juggling.

However that may be, the distinction above maintained for classical Latin is not to be considered, as Draeger does, as an absolute one. Even poetic usage is not in the direction of greater freedom and frequency. Schmalz, u. a. observes, daß die Dichter aller Zeiten die durch ungewöhnliche Konstruktion, sei es vielfach auf den Gesetzen der Kürze und die Vorbilder der griechischen zurückgehenden.

Der Horaz, with the following cases of the finite verb: Epis. 1-17-5: carmina, quae scribuntur a pueris poetis; 1-1-10: cum ... tractat fabula; Ovid Tristia 1-1-11: cum ... tractat fabula. Over these examples Fielder-

clause, [insert] remarks, whenever an adjective or an equivalent is used; the dat. also may be an abl. Sat. 1-6-11 omnes gentes [illegible] an ablative, (general ruling) the clause being regarded simply as adverbial. J. Horace Epist. 1-1-94 curatus inque [illegible] Tillmann Lawson leaves the question in doubt.

I can see, however, no reason for taking Epist. 1-19-3 as an abl. This is [illegible] with Fritzsche, Weise, [illegible] as dative.

Cf. the following examples, with the [illegible] and perf. pass. Sat. 1-1-3: cura ad id aut augenda refertur.

Sat. 1-10-6: quam rudis et Graecis intacti carminis auctor.

Sat. 1-10-16: illi arcta placet et concisa [illegible] verba.

Sat. 2-3-135: [illegible]

tem actum Furiis, [illegible] Furiis
Lewis explains as abl. without the preposition.
Cf. Ct. 2-6-7: nec mihi aut Sparthaca [illegible]
intacta aut arte Pasce.
Ct. 2-5-62: Tempore quo nuper Parthis
Crassus]
Ct. 2-8-30: ingustata mihi - alia rhoma
Epis. 1-1-1. Prima dicte mihi, summa dicende
Camena,
Epis. 1-1-64: Sublatum mavis - et marinis
Faniis et decocta Cumanis?
[Epis. 1-8-1: Lollius [illegible] maxime]
Epis. 1-16-25: bella tibi - pugnata.
[Epis. 2-1-247: dilecte tibi] cf. Od. 1-21-3:
Dorotoumque supremo dilectam penitus
Troiae. cf. Od. 2-4-17 where see Wickham.
Epis 2-2-72: mirabile visu
[illegible]
Epis. 2-2-117: quae prisca vocabula

to stimulare atque excitare.

A. P. 40: cui licet fortiter, victrix;

A. P. 07: victrix cum exercitu, victrix;

A. P. 427: veram tibi fortem.

Later Epis greatly reduces the use of the dative. Caesar has 17 examples of this use. He employs the construction with various verbs, having adsum 107 times, but praesum only 17.

Here I will cite the datives of the Epis. in order to show the differences, and also the governing dependent upon nouns. In prose, they are confined to such phrases as "alicui bene scribendi" Epis. 1-2-24: bene facio, recedo, Epis. 1-10-13 "nec bene facere cum".

" 2-1-2, 2: antecedo, antecedens, antecessio

If there are 30 + 1-3 Epis. [illegible]

Dative of Motion

Authorities;

Kalinka p. 240-12.

Kuhnmann p 98 R. II + III. Draeger 1-42:

Schultz Lateinische Sprachlehre p. 385 and 6

Schroeter, G. Der Dativ zur Bezeichnung der Richtung in der Lateinischen Dichtersprache

Gera diss. — Landgraf, Zu. Jne. — Archiv 1-

Brenous p. 173; Fuchsmann, P., Das Dativ-

buch Dare im Lateinischen. Leipzig 1[illegible] p. 122.

For Horace, Wolff, p. [illegible]; Eisenberg, p. [illegible] ff.

Tibull, p. 40; [illegible]

p. 26 For Lucret, Heidem. p. 64 ff.

For Vergil, see Antoine p. 119 ff. Tibull p. 22.

Wagner p. 18 for Propertius + Tibullus.

Stolz p. 61 for Ovid.

Ober; H. [illegible] Dativ bei Tibullus. p. 7 ff.

Steele, for Propertius. p. 45.

Schroeter, l.c. has the following passage in his discussion of this construction. 'Eine der lateinischen Prosa fremde Ausdrucksweise, wie aber bei den meisten Dichtern der Augusteischen Periode sowohl als auch bei ihren Nachahmern aus späterer Zeit sehr häufig findet, ist die Bezeichnung des Zieles einer Bewegung durch den Dativ, z.B. Verg. Aen V-407.

Many difficulties surround the origin and development of this construction. According to Schroeter, who was followed by Draeger, it was in its origin a locative, the implication being that it was extended far beyond its original scope by analogy, and that when all feeling for the locative was lost, it was further extended [illegible] the influence of the Greek, of the [illegible], [illegible]

Schmalz, o. c. thinks that such occurrences as Bell. Hisp. 16-4, and Apul. Met. 5-2 point to a genuine Latin origin. Its absence, however, from Plaut. and Terence, Lucretius etc. tells against such a view.

"As a poetical construction it seems to have sprung from personification." see Gildersleeve 3. 8 N. 1.

"The construction is found in Ennius Accius, Lucret, Catull, Virg (see Aen 3 [illegible]) Ovid, Tibullus, and Propertius.

On later usage of the construction, Landgraf, c. c. p. 75 remarks, Da bisher Dativ den Dativen eine Ausbildung verdankt, so hat auch von der Litteratur des Spätlatein die Poesie einen grösseren Anteil als die Prosa. Sammeln Lucret. 1-3-5. Mela 2-1-11; etc. for late prose exs. see Landgraf. c. c. p. 75.

Horace is more conservative in this usage than either Vergil or Ovid. The clearest example in the Sermones is Sat. 2-5-99, si quis eas autem furum egerit Orco.
Cf. Verg. Aen. 2-395: multos Danaum demittit [illegible] Orco. [illegible]
[illegible] Orco. 9-165: [illegible]
tot miserit Orco? Opera is wrongly [illegible].

The other examples quoted for Horace Sermones are not so clear.
Sat 2-2-71: effigit bene ut nostrorum [illegible] partiendam auream. See Schroeder p. 7. Kiessling p. 73 of Fuchs's note.
Sat 2-3-11: Quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Xenandro? Cf. Krueger, Gr. Gr. and Kiessling p. 74.
Krueger on this Sat 1-1-43 adhibuit furtum terris. Cf. Epis. 1-1-5: Sat 2 Letters, pp. 5. These cases are very doubtful, see

Landgraf, p. 73.

cf. Hor. od. 1-28-10: Orco demissus.
3-23-1: caelo supinas si tuleris manus.

In Cicero and Caesar the nearest approach is, "tendere manus alicui," (Caes. B.G. 7-48). The following occur in Cicero in poetic translations from the Greek, Luc. 2-20: non sacra liris iussa virginis relegata ultimis, from Eur. Iph. Taur. 1170: ἔπη Ἰφιγενείας τῆσδε, and Div. 2-64: from Homer Il. 2-299: qui luci ediderat.

Here, too, should be considered such expressions as [illegible] etc. dare. The last instance is to be found in Thielmann, p. 122. cf. Hor. Sat. 2-3-197 (mille orium insanus morti dedit. [illegible] Cat. Luc. 2-1 [illegible] Luc. Cat. 6-1144. Thielmann cites from Ennius, Pacuvius, Lucretius, Vergil, Ovid, Phaedrus, Seneca tragedies, Lucan

Valerius Flaccus, Juvenal, Lucretius and Claudian. In prose, in Livy, Sen. 2-1-22 in imitation of antique style; Ovid Fasti later divine beliefs. Cf. the old formula of the pronouncement of a funeral in Festus, s.v. [illegible]. Seneca, apocol. 3 occurs in a passage of verse. Here, too, the Greek influence may be argued from such examples as Pl. 5-377: ὀδύναις τιτύσκεται τὴν, Pl. 17-561: [illegible], 19-167: μ' ἄχεσσαί γε δυώσεις. Cf. Thielmann, p. 124.

Verbs of Contention with the Dative. The construction is predominately poetic. First, perhaps, in Plautus, then in the Augustan Poets and their imitators. Livy 6

found in forests who admit familiarity-
tare. Hor. Sat. 1, 6. Here again we
are met without the influence of the
μάχεται, μάρναται, πολεμίζειν, etc. etc.
See Rüdinger's large number of examples
from the Greek lyric poets.

Sunt 3-7. "quid enim contendat homo
de cyprio?" Ovid. 2-64: multi pug-
nare duellum. For the many examples
in Vergil see Conington's Aen. 1, 121. Prop. 1.
1-14: non tamen ista meos mihi con-
tendere amori. Cf. 1-10-21; Ov. Amat. 1-1,
Frigida fugerabunt calidis concubia nocte.

Horace is particularly fond of this
personification.

Altercor: Hor. 2-7-61: altercatio
illum tibi mea parvula. Cf. Ter. Ad. 1-1-2.
Lo cito: Sat 2-5-19:
"haud ita dudum
[illegible]
- [illegible].

Epis 1-19-11: non cessavere ipsotae mortem certare nolo.

Sat 2-3-313 "it tanto certare minorem" has been cited, but is better taken as abl. of degree of difference.

cf. Oden, 4-1-31; 1-3-13; 2-6-15; Especially Epod. 2-20: Contentum et regum pocula, also 11-15. The pair also occurs with the same construction, Epis. 1-18-30: desine mecum certare.

Lucr., Epis. 2-2-171 Stoica paradoxa certare possem, peripatetica. cf. Oden 1-1-15: Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum. cf. Lucan, 4-572; 14-454.

Pugno, Sat. 1-2-18: Milliora manu pugnamque ictus. cf. Verg. Aen. 4-38: pelle itone etiam pugnabis amori? Aen. 11-600: equus Persicis pugnat Lucanus.

Contendo. Epis. 1-10-26: Non qui Sidonio contendere

callidus vetro – cf. Verg. G. 2-96. cf.
[illegible] 1-14-1; 1-10-2;
[illegible] one compare Epis 1-2-7. Graecia
barbariae lento collisa duello.

In analogy we find the following
[illegible]

discrepo. Sat. 1-6-92: nec discrepat istis et
vox et ratio; Sat 2-3-108: Qui discrepat
istis. Epis. 2-2-194: quantum simplex
labrisque repetit discrepet; A.P. 219:
Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Del-
phis. A.P. 10-2: Quem dissonare decrepet [illegible]

Differo. Sat. 1-1-17: nisi quod pede [illegible]
differt sermoni, A.P. 236: Nec sic
incipias tragico differre colori.

Disto cf. Od. 4-9-29.
Epis. 1-7-23: quid distent aera lupinis.
Sat. 2-2-53: Sordidus a tenui victu

dentabit. Epic. 1-12-21 [illegible] Do-
-rabit [illegible]; 2-1-72 oratio dentatis
of. decretales. Dig. 1-7-21; 2-4-1;
D 2-8-6-1.

[illegible] Rev. Epic. 2-2-14; [illegible]
discrepat [illegible].

In bigeris and bicipitibus in fine in
flexione cubiti [illegible] of the following type
de Or. 3-59-196: ipse sibi discrepanter;
Luc. 4-13-29: adfectio discrepans sibi
ipsa. [illegible] 2 2 14 =; sibi [illegible]
discrepare.

The [illegible] authorities encountered for
this whole group of [illegible]:-
Huschke[II], p. 237. Krueger. 1-400;
[illegible] p. 5, R. VII. [illegible] p. 240.
[illegible] 346 n. 6. [illegible] p. 12-
[illegible] Kor Vergil,
Aeneis p. 121. [illegible] p. 29. [illegible]

Ebeling, p. 23; Walz, p. 104; Bittel, p. 22; Gildersleeve p. 42. See Preparation, Haerle p. 41; Wagner p. 15.

Dative after Adjectives.

Schmalz, p. 247 ff. Draeger, 1-444, 446, 447. Madvig 247-8. Lindgren, I. H. A. 5-05. Riemann p. 102. Walz p. 112. Ebeling p. 26. Bittel p. 5. Gildersleeve 105-5.

We often find the extension of this construction in the poets. See Schmalz p 248

Material under this head is rare in the Sermones. cf acclinis, Sat. 2-2-6: cum acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat. See, Haw for Ovid p. 66.

There may be mentioned the dative used idem after analogy with the Greek ὁ αὐτὸς ὢν, A. P. 467: Luctum qui serrat, idem. Sat. accedat. ἴσος πολλῷ τῷ προτίμενος.

of Lucret. 3-1038 with the note of Munroe.

In the cases sometimes cited for prose, we have to do with other constructions. Cic. ad Fam. 9-6-3: quasi iudicium de nostra salute decreverimus quod non idem illis censuisse nos, "idem" depends on "quod," whilst "illis" is a dative of advantage. cf. Sall. Cat. 20-3: simul quia vobis eadem quae mihi bona malaque esse intellexi. Here we have the dative with "esse" not "idem".

See the like use of "similis" Cat. 1-3-122: et magnis parva minoris falce recisurum simili te. cf. Cat 2-3-99. Cat. 1-4-136 also diversus. Epis 1-18-5: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope maius.

Here should be considered the dative of advantage with such words as "comes". Of this construction Ovid and Virgil are par-

ticularly found. See the citations of Hand
graf, c. 6. and Dittes p. 5. b f. two
Sat 2-5-54: solum unctique coheres.

Ablative of Separation

Draeger 1-498ff. remarks: Dichter haben zu
allen Zeiten den Ablativ der Herkunft und
Trennung ausgedehnt und zwar übrig
von Verbis, die in der klassischen Prosa
eine Präposition verlangen. Später Prosaiker
ahmen dies nach. Draeger follows this
with citations from Livius Andronicus, Naev-
ius, Ennius and Plautus. He continues,
Weit zahlreicher sind nun die Stellen bei
klassischen Dichtern, welche je nach dem
Versbedurfniss die Präposition weglassen, um
das ausgehen oder die Trennung von einem
Orte auszudrücken. Verg. Aen. 1-34: non
posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem.

f. 5-215; 6-191; 12-516; Georg. 4-80. Ecl 6-38

In Horace observe, Epis 1-15-29: circum
dignoscere hoste; Epis. 2-3-342: caedibus
et victu foedo deterruit. Sat. 1-3-104;
1-6-129; Sat, 1-3-113; 2-6-69; Epis 1-2-48;
Epis. 1-3-20; Sat. 1-6-63; A.P. 397; Epis,
2-2-44; 1-10-29;

The following are place from which, Sat.
1-1-114; 2-1-15; 1-5-49; 2-2-45; 2-2-105;
2-4-62; 2-7-91; 1-2-31; 1-2-41; A.P. 296.
A.P. 53 & 244;

In both constructions however prep-
ositions are frequent. f. V. 1-6-18; 1-6-99;
2-3-235; 2-6-50;

Place where without preposition.
Sat. 1-5-9: Iam nox caelo diffundere regna
parabat. Sat. 1-5-87; 1-6-43; 1-6-67;

(1-10-39;) 2-3-48; 2-3-214; 2-5-27; 2-6-56; 2-6-91; 2-8-56; Epis 1-7-26; 1-7-77; 1-16-7; 1-17-58; 1-18-60; 2-1-97; A.P. 30, 244, (332).

The preposition, however, is quite as frequent in the Romances in this construction.

The Ablative of Comparison after Adverbs.

In this ablative we must observe a fourth instance. Of the four examples here cited by Holtze for Plaut. & Ter. see p. 110 and Graesdorff l.c. below p. 16 f. Lucret. 5-275: nec magis hac re ullo quidquam est in corpore nostro. Cf. his citation from Virgil, p. 161. Ebeling p. 35 has a similar collection of instances. I have observed but one example in Sallust, Cat. 57-11. Multi ea pro vera re ac pro salute.

Caesar, Bel. Gal. 7-16-3 has been rewritten with longis necessariis praecedentibus where longis is not to be construed with necessariis. For Horace ad-

Sat. 1-3-24: sed pergite pauci
gloria cursus non nimis iste gravis.

Sat. 1-1-52 ex. Via pulsa labore
praemia vestris!

Sat 1-1-77: ita verbis, ut re non magnam
vero melius vestiet.

Epis. 1-17-30: Vitet insidias, etiam cum specie
stagni volvit Hamydem.

Sat. 1-10-15: Ridiculum acri fortius et
melius magnas plerumque secat
res.

Ars. Sat 1-6-110: we have the double construction.
Hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare
senator, multis atque aliis vivo.

Epis. 2-1-197: spectavit populum latrans

alterius ipsius.

Sat 1-10-89: si placeant spe deterius nostra.
(Sat. 2-8-17: sive Falernum te magis adposita delectat.
Sat. 2-8-49: ut non hoc magis ullum aliud
Sat 2-4-86: tanto reprendi acrius illis -
Sat 2-2-80: ubi dicto citius curata soporis
membra dedit. cf. Verg. Ecl.
1-14 n. Cf. Wölfflin A. L. L. 6-403.
The phrase dicto citius is poetic cf.
Dracon. 1-566. Livy imitates the
poetic use at 23-47-6.

From the above it will be seen how wide
spread is the use when we consider that of
N. this enclosure the Germanicus.

The comparative is evidently in the sense at
the license of phrase in the use of the adj. Comparison is
seen in the fact that he makes it dependent upon cum
than the usual acc. cf. Sat 2-1-21.
with the abl. Epis. 1-10-11; 1-10-39.

authorities. Schmalz. p. 253.

Draeger. 1-565.

Kuehner. vol II 974-5 and 976.

Madvig. 304.

Wölfflin. Über Ellipse [illegible]. A.L.L. 6 (1889) - 445; especially 453 ff.

Praetorius. Halis Saxonum. 1881 - p. 105 ff.

Draeger p. 102. Gulyache on Ov. Sat.

1-3-142. for Ovid, Haw p. 122.

Schmalz, Perspectiva p. 60.

Verbs with the Infinitive.

The poets admitted large extension of the infinitive after verbs which in classical prose require other constructions. This is to be seen in Plautus, Terence, and Lucretius, but the tendency did not reach full proportions until the Augustan poets Horace and Vergil.

Authorities. Schmalz § 149. Draeger as cited under the individual examples,

Brenous p. 200 ff.

Reichenhart, E. Der Infinitiv bei Lucrez. Erlang. Diss. IV-467.

Senger, J. Ueber den Infinitiv bei Catull, Tibull und Properz. Speier 1886.

Maixner, F. De infinitivi usu Vergiliano. Zagrabiae 1877.

Waltz p. 116 ff.; Espes. p. 123 ff.

Wickham, E.C. vol. 1 p. 407.

especially, Beobachtungen für Horaz p. 3 ff.

Sorn, De Infinitiv bei Sallust, Florus, Eutropius und Persius. Innsbruck 1887.

Winkler, J. Der Gebrauch des Infinitives bei Livius in den Büchern I, XXI, XLV. Progr. Brüx 1895.

Lohr, For Statius and Juvenal. p 40

Schmidt, J. p. 3 ff.

Schneider, Konrad. Diss. Leipzig 1884.

addicere. Epist 1-1-14: nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri.

dolus. Epist 1-19-9: dolus an virtus quis in hoste requiris. See Schmaltz p. 283 art. 146; Schmidt p. [illegible]; Sil. Ital. 9-160; 9-426.

ducere. Verses is first introduced by Horace, also [illegible], only the verse. + inf. cf. Jug. 34-1

But Horace ~~S. 1. 4. 7~~, 1-10 [illegible]; 2-3-24.
2-5-96. Epis. 1-14-93. Read amat with
the Mss., the [illegible] by Hor.
as a correct [illegible] See Keller, Epistles,
p. 479, and the Edit. of Keller and Holder
on the passage. For the case of "amo" here
cf. Od. 3-9-24; [illegible] Hor. Plac.
Horat. Plac. Holder & Keller p. 333.

The same difficulty occurs between these
words at Sat. 1-4-87. E quibus unus
amat (avet) quivis speculo me. Sic.
This time, however, the Mss authority
is with "avet." Contrary to [illegible], modern
editors following Bentley have preferred "amat,"
with the Blandinian. But as Orelli observes
the testimony of Cruquius is not of sufficient
weight to be followed against the
large consensus of the Mss. Hence Keller
[illegible] Keller and Holder [illegible],

I have followed "art." cf. Schmidt Aust. — Horatium Flaccum. — Keller and Holder p. 252.

auferō. Sat. 2-7-43: auferre voltis terrore; A poetic substitute for the complexion "voli". See Neuhäuser is cited also Harvey. 2-385. Lucretius p. 7.

coepi The rule for classical prose is laid down by Draeger 1-162 as follows: If the inf. has not middle but passive signification, it is combined with the passive of coepi. Some of the examples, however, which he brings under the inf. middle are far from convincing. e.g. Livy. 3-68: coepisse afflictis (with lectrübler) and Curt. 4-3-17: scindi coeperant However that may be, Horace with other poets, has availed himself of the freedom of using the active form. cf. A. P. 2:

amphora confert instituit. Next to hold are Epist 1-15-21; 2-1-119. In the earlier work, which was more under the domination of poetic models, they favor the active, but later especially Epistles proper; whilst Tacitus never uses the passive form (excetus eum) cf. Draeg. Synt. u. Stil d. Tac. p. 11.]

contemno. Epist. 1-1-50: saeculari contemnere Olympia. Epist. 1-1-2,: contemnere lusisse nunquam. Horace first employs this verb with the inf. cf. Sat. 1 sec. 191 (cf. differo. ods. 1-1-20. Ov. Trist. 4-117. contendo + inf. again Stat. Theb. 6-309: caedibus certantem sit pallere ferae.

contingo, in literal sense for touch ...

3 [illegible] celeriter antecedere praeclara [illegible] gloria contigit. [illegible] fragrant [illegible] lowers in the fields. a. P. 51: et fingere cineres non expedita Bathyllo contiget. Epis 1-17-36: non cuivis hominum contigit adire Corinthum. 2-2-71: [illegible] mihi contigit [illegible]. Verg. 1-16 [illegible] te ora fontium - contigit oblectare. 9-205 [illegible] Enfore Italiam. contigerit metui. 6-109; Od. Am. 3-14-49. Amor. 2-10-36; 1-3-18; ex Pont. 1-3-75; Tibul. 1-3-33; Ov. Am. 3-2-8; Met. 10-334 Lohr. p. 37 quotes 3 examples from Statius. Epist. 6-564; Lucan. 1-32; 5-529; 6-779; 8-844. Val Flac. 7 [illegible]. Mart 4-14 [illegible] 8; 9-39-6 Sil. 12-283. There are 5 cases in [illegible]

Damnare: Sat. 2-3-85: dare centum dam-

with — fores. Dr — p. 2 314 quotes this as the only case, but see Holtzweissig p. 312.

Dare. Dare with the inf. is confined in early Latin, Cato, Cicero, and Livy to the single verb bibere; but is extended in the poets to other infs. Verg. Aen. 1-319: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, 1-408 iungere dextram - datur? 5-23 dedit frenare; 3-77 contemnere: etc. see Koch, Wörterbuch zu Verg. and Draixner p. 74. Lucret. 3-1030: iterque dedit legionibus ire per altum. - 4-878; variique datum sit membra movere. Ov. Am. 2-28. Trist. 3-1-23 ex Pont. 1-8-21; Prop. 4-1-18; 3-15-18. 3-1-14; 3-10-4. Lucan 7-480; Stat. Theb. 4-178; 6-728; 9-624; 5-111; Silv. 4-2-16. Lohr quotes 23 more examples for the active and 17 for the passive of dare. It is very

frequent in Val. Flacc. 7-246; 2-226; 1-483; 5-515ff; 1-604; 675; 2-176: 4-634: 1-178: 5-618: 4-587: 4-598; 1-322. In Sil. Ital. even more frequent: 11-169: see Lemaire's Index. In Prose Schmalz knows only Vitruv 180-23.

Now for Horace:

Sat. 2-3-190: maxime regum, Di tibi dent capta classem deducere Troia, modeled on Il. 1-18: θεοὶ δοῖεν — οἶκαδ' ἐκέλσαι

Epis 1-16-61: da iusto sanctoque videri.

A.P. 323: Grais ingenium, Grais dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui.

For the Greek influence upon the construction see Brenous c. l.

See too Draeg. 2-252; Waltz p. 126; Kuehner, p. 504 c. Schmalz p. 282

Here may be cited Sat. 2-5-60: Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo.

Delector. Hor. Epis. 1-16-32: Vir bonus et prudens dici delector. Draeg. cites elsewhere only Phaed. 5-39. See Draeg. 2-347; Indebitum p. 14

Dignari. First employed by Lucret. 2-1039: Suspicere in caeli dignatur lucida templa. 6 Lucr. 64-407. Quare nec talis dignantur visere coetus. Verg. Aen. 4-192: Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido; Ecl. 6-1 Dignata est ludere: 10-133: Lucr. et Lygdamia Horatia dignatur; Tolopati dignabere: 12-464; Ov. Ab. 143; Am. 3-1-37; Fasti 4-540; Trist. 4-1-52; Met 10-158 Lucr. 4-1155 p. 11. Lucr. p. 15 [illegible]; Sen. Ep. Statius. Schmidt pp. 40 & 71

Ovid. Ov. 4-3-14: Dignatur suboles inter amabiles Vatum ponere me choros.

Ov. Her. 1-3-69. Ex Ponto.

Epis. 1-17-40: grammaticos ambire tribus

et fulgida degnor.

Epis. 2-2-86: cum astra degnor.

Indignor. Epis 2-1-76: indignor quis-
quam reprehendi. A.P. 90: in-
dignatur — dignis carminibus narrari co-
gitata. The construction again begins
with Lucret. see 3-1045: Tu vero dubitabis
et contemnere abnic! Cp. Lucr. 10 504;
Lucr. 4-10-103; Lucr. 5-1155. Other in-
stances cited by Merguet. Dedignor. see
Schmidt p. 48 and Schinkel p. 60.

Degnari and its cpds. are doubtless in-
fluenced in this construction by Greek
ἀξιοῦν, as well as by analogy.

Dissero. Disco + inf. is of extremely rare
occurrence in classical prose.

Plaut. True 181 is a corrupt text. Ter-
entius quotes a single "praecepta in Eunuco, Heaut. 1

refere ubi fuerit et elefere dicunt.

It seems to have escaped the notice of Krueger that the construction occurs in Livius. ff. 5-1409: et numquam errare necne decerne. Catul. 18-11; Sall. Jug. 101-6; It is frequent in Virgil, see Kaixner p. 169. Ov. Am. 3-8-25; a. a. 3-315; Trist. 3-355; Fast. 3-11-6; 2-29-22; 3-11-8; 3-25-15; 2-24-24. Tibull. 3-6-44; 1-6-11; 3 4-62.; 4-1-170; See Senger p. 15. Val. Flac. 1-411; Frequent in Claudian, e.g. de Bell. Get. 11. Est. Equivalent to ἐστί, ἔξεστι or licet.

Sat. 1-2-101: pacem est videre

" 1-2-79: plus haurire mali est quam decerpere fructus. 1-5-87: fas est illum discere rem est. Epist. 1-1 32 cf. Epod 17-26 Varro in Gell. 18-12-9: Non licet fanum —

in classical prose, but only in the poets and later writers after Livy. 2-16. Verg. Aen. 6-595; 8-676; ecl. 10-46. Prop. 1-20-13; 3-3-41; Tibul. 1-6-24; 4-3-3; Eleud. 1-46 also in Liv. Tac. Petron. Plaut. & Terentia. Draeg. 2-302 & 358. Ludebitow. 14.

Evalere. according to Draeger. the only examples are Epis. 2-1-200: nam quae fermincere voces evaluere eorum, & Verg. Aen. 7-756; But see Stat Silv. 5-3-79 cf. Schmidt pp. 137 & 12.

Flexture. Sat 2-4-61: flexit et cupit. Not found in Latin before this passage, nor repeated until Apul. 10-17 flexare labore.

Gaudeo. Sat. 2 5-62: et semper gaudea

videndere rebus humanis. Hor. 1-4-18: Audere gaudet. The construction begins with Tac. Ann. 2-54; Beneficium accipere gaudes. Cf. Verg. Aen. 2-239: fessusque quietem contrahere et dulcis undare per artus. Hor. Od. 1-1-11 gaudentem patrios findere sarculo agros. 1-34-16; Propert 1-3-23; 2-1-5; Tibull. 4-1-11; Sall. Jug. p. 16 citeo 18 ex. fr. Histor., and for Jugurtha, p. 22. Val. Flac. 4-15; 7-609; Sil. 3-19; Claudian 3-111. (de Rapt. Proserp.) Of those first introduced at mid Republic, Epp. 10 4-18.

Gerund. Epis. 1-20 4: Faucis ostendit genus. Drag cites this alone. Will this have effect, however, Quadrantem Clunibus an aerario reflexa formosior is to be supplied as subject

Impero. Does not occur with the inf. in Caesar or Cicero, but occurs in Sallust. Hor. Epis. 1-5-21; For citations from the poets see previous p. 202

Ignoro: A.P. 86: servare — si nequeo ig-
norare. Only here and Bibac.
nupt. Hon. 186: causas ignorat dicere.

Interpellare. Sat 1-6-127: quantum interpellet
inani ventre diem durare. Only
here. Draeg. 2-346.

Laborare. Sat. 1-1 112: hanc itque hanc refu-
are laborat; Epis. 1-20-16 quis-servare
laborat? Epis. 1-3 2 scire labora. Sat. 2-
3-27: laborat reddere certa sibi. Re Lic-
ero very rare with the inf. and when em-
ployed is negatived. Draeg 2-349
See Landgraf on p. 6. The same may be said of Nepos, Schmalz
p. 254. Catul. 64-17: nemo
potuit nec scire laborat. Wo. ex. Part. 1-348.
Cohr p. 19 quotes 6 examples for Livius. Cf.
Schmidt p. 40 for Lucan & Sil.

Licio servare with the infinitive in Plaut.

Draeger quotes eleven exs. of which the first, Lucr. 6.5 is corrupt. Pacuv. 304, Ovid 1126 etc. The only good prose example cited is Sallust. 4-15-25. Livy 3-71.3; 6-5.6.5; Cato R. 64-146: and without -ire. Verg. G. 1-246; Ov. Fast. 2-723; Prop. 1-14-19; Val. Flac. 7-178; also in Lucan.

Inorestare. Sat. 2-8-57: Lucilius ego ferum
amares Punctarii exsequare. In the
same sense, Ov am. 1-6-7. Plin. N.H.
17-139. Lohr p. 32 cites 3 exs. for
Status.

Inornica. Sat. 2-3-24: domesticum mercedem quam
cum lucro norum. Cato rep. 1-25-
Just in class. prose. Verg. Aen 8-316. Also
in Propert, Ov, Mart, Apuleius, Lactantius,
Sidon. 2-309. Ov. Her 6-13; Prop.

4 (3) - 23 - 6; 3 - 7 - 30; 3 - 24 - 13; Tibul. 3-4-46. Stat. Silv. 1 - 2 - 50. Juv. 3-46; 11-143. Bf. Steiger p. 30 Lohr p. 32 ff. Nohniet p. 57.

Parcere: Sat. 2-2-58: fortasse defunctae uxoris. Not found in classical prose. Bell. C. 64 146 Verg. ecl. 3-94; Aen. 3-42; Most frequent in Ovid. Tibul. 3-5-6; 1-6-51; Propert. 1-10-26; 2-5-18; 4-14-43; Stat Theb. 7-219; Val. Flac. 7-225; Sil. Ital. 3-46; 17-26 Bf. Draeg. 2-336; Bennett p. 313; Steiger p. 14; Lohr p. 20; Nohniet p. 67; Schinkel p. 76.

Permitto. Sat. 2-3-189: multa licere quod cautus fecerit permitto. Not pre classic. licere Pers only Verg. 5-9-22: concedam mihi fecisse permittam. Verg. Aen. 9-240; Ov. Pont. 4-2-4; Lohr p. 27 gives 4 ex.

from Statius. Juv. 10-347 For examples of perennidem set for Lucan, Val. Flac. and Sil. Ital., see Schmidt p. 14, ¶ 5 6.

Petr. Epis. 1-11-2: Poliuncus sua vivere Re[illegible] with Lucret. 3-56; Verg. Georg. 1-10; Ov. Met. 14-5 11; 14-5 71 and vivere petunt. Lucan 10-47. Lohr Beitr. I 2 on use from Stat., see p. 14, n. g. (Lucan. 1-36 2. For Lucan and Sil. see Schmidt p. 35. Cf. Brenous pp. 292 & 294.

Lucan, Epis. 1-1-2: Spectatum satis et donatum iam rude quaeris — me includere. Sat. 1-9-5: discedere puerum. 2-1-71: illidere genuae; Sat. 2-1-114: puerum fallere. Cf. Oder. 1-16 26; 3-7 22; 3-4-39; 24-00; 4-1-12; Epod. 2-70. Lucret 4-1090; 4-1111. And Bitter says not in Cicero but see — Lucr.

1

2-26-71; Ablativus not found in the poets and later prose writers. Verg. aen: 4-631; 6-614; 7-449; 11-180. Ov. Fast. 3-545; Quart. 10-100-4; 11-84-1; Val. Flac 6-460; 3-551; — Prop. 3-6-18; Stat. Silv. 1-2-238; 5-1-9; Theb. 2-562; 11-58; See Senger p. 13 and Lehr p. 14 Kohlmeyer p. 74

Ablativus, Gt. 1-1-52: Quem ex fonte artis Tantiadem tenuisse arbitrare sapientiam Lucret. 1-73; 1-5-10; Ov. Fast. 14-102; Quae puris Tuscum ranco etridore relegit &c. Stat. 5-65-7; See Schmalz p. 183 and 146 Bro p. 2-381; Weck p. 127; Heraeus p. 250. Schmidt p. 15-16 & 61 & 11; Kohlmeyer p. 68.

Abl. of: Epis. 1-6-21 ira tumen vetat. Ter. Phorm. 85; Lucret. 5-227; Ov. Fast. 1-669; Fast. 5-369; Also in Statius

In prose Varro and Liv. Draeg. 0-556.
Salomon p. 286. Velenius p. 67.

Sterno: Lucr. 1-6-17: Terraque frugum
arentis fessa laboribus arva. Draeg.
2-349; In labore the only occurrence is
in Ovid. Met. 2-43; Duo Graii stellas
Hyadas nomine dicunt. Caesar. 1-301;
4-369; 6-793; 5-54; 4-303; 5-912;
2-903; 2-448; Catul. 63-25. Aen. 3-541;
5-402; Propert. 5(4)-10-17. Aug. de Civ.
Dei, 2-18; quia tres tibiae pares. auctor ad Herenn.
5-43-5; Also in Claudian.

Tendo. Epis. 1-19-16: Tenditque diversus
haberi. Epis. 2-2-57: Tendunt ex-
torquere poemata. Epis. 1-10-20: aqua tendit
rumpere plumbum. " 1-7-31: ire foras
pleno tendebat. Od. 1-29-16; 3-4-51

Verg. Aen. 2-220 manibus tendit divellere nodos.

Valeo. Sat. 1-1-13 cetera – loquacem delassare valent Fabium. A.P. 39 quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri.
Not found in writers of the archaic period, nor classical prose, except Cic. Caecin. 6 neque imperator – quicquam valet extra Hor
ordinem. Suet. 1-109; 6-1054; Gl. 1-34-13; Ofod. 16-3. There are numerous examples in Virgil. Ov. Trist. 2-58; 11-310; Trist
3-6-18; & often.

In addition to the above from Horace he has valeo ut, Sat 1-9-39; di valeo stent; 2-7-87 valeat morari; A.P. 305: acetum testa diutius valet; 473 valuit ut prosperet. Epist 2-1-201; ferre non valeo, valebo. Od. 1-1; 3-21 11; 4-7 7; Epod 5-57; 17-4

Prop. 1-14-7; 4-22-35; Tibul. 4-1-2 † 85.
Lohr p. 10 cites 14 cases from Statius.
Cf. Schmidt's Livy lists p. 72. Schinkel
p. 74. The first occurrence in prose
is in Livy, who employs it but once. Schmalz
observes, Valeo, welches echt poetisch ist, bürgert
sich mit Livius ein und wird von fast allen Dichtern
aufgenommen (nicht bei Catull und Tibull.)
Veto. Ov. 1-6-7; velistque morae accedere
iussis. Epist. 2-1-23; tabulae secundae
iussis A.P. 135; unde feedem proferre pudor
vetet. Od. 1-6-10; 3-27-15 Ov. Rem.
3-7-36; Fast. 1-210; Sedulius p. 28 gives
7 exs. for Statius.

vireo. vincit in sense of perstet first
found in Ilias one case alone, see Bloch.
2-364; Sil. 2-5-75: sed vincit longa
prius ipsum exprugnare caput.

Berger p. 30 cites examples.

Vito. E fas. 1-3-16: tangere vitet scripta.
of D.V. Fast. 2-571: nil tetigit - numen
tangere membra deo.

The following are of rare occurrence in classical prose, but frequent in poetry.

Annuere. Sat. 2-2-11 si Romana fatigat
militia adsuetum graecari.

Optare. Hor. E fas. 1-14-43: optat arare.
Catul. 64-5; 76-25; 40-6; 64-52;
Tibul. 1-6-71. Keller p. 16 gives 8 exs. for
Statius, pass: 6-481; Val. Flac. 3-687;
Schmidt p. 53 cites from Lucan, Val. Fl. &
Sil. of Helmreich p. 74. Lucan has no
examples. Found in Cicero only after
the forms optandum, optatum, optatus.

Loqo. E fas. 1-18-10: non recusare fractus

nocturno certare mero. Verg. ecls. 1-59.
Roman Sat 2-5-16; 2-7-108; Epis. 2-1-208; 2-1-259; a.p. 39.
Livius. Sat 1-4-23; Epis. 1-5-2; 1-7-4; 1-19-27; 2-1-114; a.p. 170; 458. Odes, 1-8-8; 3-24-56; -

The Perfect Infinitive for the Present. Schmalz. p. 295; Draeger 1-258; Brenous p. 336; Kuehner II-101. The most elaborate article is that of E.A. Howard "The Perfect Infinitive with the force of the Present: Harvard Studies vol 1-111 Introduction p. 35; Walz, p. 133. Trillhaus, Der Infinitivus bei Livius p. 22; For Sallustius, Overhaltrance p. 22. For Propert. Wagner p. 25. Schenkel, Tacit. Eliance p. 41.

In this construction again the Perfect

has been sharply urged between the supporters of the theory of Greek origin, urging in this case the influence of the Greek Perfect, and the advocates of genuine native origin and development. To name the latter division, has been urged by Howard, the employment of the perf. inf. in old Latin formulas velit, nolo, malo, etc. (See his citations from A. J. P. Saccharum-Lectures, p 112) and the fact that Italic dialects dispute the possibility of such development and analogies. The Europ. employment and extension of the Augustan and later poets, however, lead rather to the view that the influence of the Greek Perf. was at this period overpowering & decisive. Schmalz observes, Diese Verwendung des Lat. Perf. ist gut griechisch. Thus as in many cases, the Lat. Perf. in Hist. Perf. and Perfect zu-

a movement of flexion and.

Metrical considerations play a considerable role in this enfeeblement, particularly in certain epochs, the elegiac, for instance, and doubtless influenced strongly the whole development of the imitation. If that it were not true in a priori, if indeed it did not very well have a poetic reason, easy to observe since the necessaries examples in the Poets where the present infinitive would have answered quite as well the requirements of metre. We must become of the beginning tendency to solve difficulties whenever possible by the usages of "metri causa."

As Navarre I observe p. 135, "In examples one feels in prose which cannot be explained as a regular case of the function."

In the following list I have followed the scheme and collection of Rudebeck p. 35.

1. With verba voluntatis, studii, cogitandi.

Pet 2-3-187: cur vetas, ne quis humasse velit?

A.P. 347: ignovisse velimus.

Pet. 1-10-60: caret scripsisse

Pais. 2-2-109: qui cupiit fecisse

A.P. 405: laborant, fac fecisse

Epis. 1-17-8: curae fecisse

" 1-16-6: fecisse curae

A.P. 98. curat tetigisse.

2.) With Verba fratidii et timendi.

Pet. 1-2-25: caret qui scivit tetigisse

A.P. 188: [illegible] caret

A.P. 455: tetigisse timent.

Epis. 1-14-36: nec lusisse (me) pudet,

sed non incidisse, [illegible]

3). Verba potestatis.

R. P. 428: Peters. Lexicon; cf. Od. 3-24-43 licet dixisse.

4) With other impersonal uses.

Ep. fris. 1-17-35: Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.
Ep. fris. 1-1-41 ff. vertas aut vilicus Orgus
et prima secuta. stultitia caruisse
R. P. 416: Luxe satis est dixisse.

Adjectives with the Infinitive.

Schmalz p 281, art 144 + R1. Riemann Lat. Syn. 458, RI; 481, RII; Draeger Hist. Synt. 2-374 + 375 Kühner II p 553. Wickham appendix II to his volume of odes. Smith, Bl. Introduction art. 101. For Vergil, Knapp p. 48. For Horace, Waltz p. 128 ff. Lindskog p. 16 ff. For Lucan, Val Fl, Stat, see Schmidt p. 87 ff. For Lucret. Reichenhart, S., Erlang. Diss. 16-477 For satire, Schulz, and Prophet Berger p

For Propert. Wagner p. 33 ff. For Latin and Juvenal, Lohr p. 54 ff. For Lat. Stil. Schinkel p. 45 ff. and W. M. Lindsay in C. J. P. 20-145 ff.

The best condensed treatment of this subject is that of Schmalz. The construction is entirely excluded from archaic language and classical prose, the nearest approach being such examples as Plaut. Trin. 76: ut te virtus — fungare. negoti sit = ut sis tantus ut te metas. Plaut Pseud. 1104: nimium ne ex - fortunatus. Cic. Verres. 4 150 fortunae sua + inf.

Lachmann, on Lucretius, discusses the beginning of feeling with indignation, etc. 2-123. Leumann on Lucret, the nearest approach to this use of the passive infinitive, e.g. negavi-t, negavisse est, pervet, dulce est, mihi,

assuetus, solitus est, etc. See Reichenhart, p. 77.

stellus is scarcely less conservative than decorus. Berger p. 40.

Since the Augustan poets the infinitive with adjectives is for the first time quite frequent. Vergil employs it with arduus, bonus, certus, dignus, felix, magnus nescius, par, paratus, peritus, praestans, suetus. See Maixner p. 51 ff.

In addition to many of the above Ovid has contentus, assuetus, aptus, cupidus, sollers, sagax, nescius, memor, ocior, segnis, potens, natus.

Its manifest fitness for poetic usage is attested by its steady growth, not only in the afore, but the silver poets. Twelve adjectives are so used in Tibullus and Propertius. Lucan and Valerius Flaccus make large use of the construction.

see Schmidt pp. 87ff., whilst the large list for Sil. Ital, Schinkel p. 45 ff is supplemented by Clement A.J.P. 20-196.

The order of development is, as would be expected first the verbal adjective, as doctus, scitus etc.; then such as are in action or signification related to verbs, and finally such as in prose require no closer definition or modification, see Schmalz p. 282.

The fact that the great sphere of the construction begins with the augustan poets and spreads on the lines above indicated, makes it probable that Greek influence working mostly upon earlier grammar and development in the Latin language itself is responsible for many picturesque expressions.

In Prose a few writers of the silver

and later usage employed the construction. For citations especially from Tacitus, see Draeg. Synt. u. Stil d. Tac, p. 63 ff. and Heb. Lat. Synt. 2-376-7.

See for Horace.

Sat. 1-6-51: praesertim cautum dignos adsumere. cf. Draeg. 2-372.

celer: Epis. 1-20-25: irasci celerem cf. Od. 1-15-18: celerem sequi

Cereus. A.P. 163: cereus in vitium flecti.

Contentus. Sat. 1-10-59.

Dignus. Epis. 1-20-4: tortum digna sequi. Sat. 1-3-24: dignus notari. Sat. 1-4-3. si dignus erat scire: Found in the impersonal construction even in Plaut., see Pseud. 1013; But Draeger says it is not found in Terence & Classical prose. Thereafter more frequent and even in the pers. construction and in the prin-

cipal clause. Catul. 68-131: concedere digna Verg. ecl. 5-54; 5-84; Georg. 3-391; cf. the same Aen. 6-173. The prose relative construction occurs in Verg. but once, Aen 7-654; Ov. a.a. 1-670; Trist. 3-4-34; Her. 6-43; Lucan 9-55; R. 4.38; a.a. 1-681. Tibu. 4-6-10. Val. Flac. 2-421; Claud. In Eutrop. 1-63. de Raptu Proserp. 3-312. Sil. 11-863. 2-111 Omnpst prose writers say first employs the construction, but only impersonally. Not found in Velleius, Curtius, Tacitus or Suet. See Draeg. 2-332.

Doctus Sat. 1-10-19: et doctus cantare Catullum. 2-4-19: doctus eris vivam misto mersare Falerno: cf. Draeg. 2-871. There are 7 exs in Tibullus, 3 in Propertius. see Senger p. 40. For Lucan, Val. Flac. Sil. see Schmidt p. 89. Schunkel p. 49. Ov. Fasti

2-300; Met. 5-55. Claud in Ruf. 1-105.

Durus. Sat. 1-4-8 durus componere versus
only in Horace.

Firmus. Epis 1-17-47: fascere firmus.

Fortis. Sat 2-1-80: neglegere cupidinibus;
contemnere honores fortis. Drag. 2-
370: Stat Theb. 10-906: an pavidas torvitru
tu bare puellas fortior. Hor. Od. 1-37-20;

Idoneus. Epis. 1-16-12: fore etiam vivo
dare nomen idoneus.

Indignus. Epis. 1-3-30: indigni foedera
rumpere foedus. A.P. 231: Ef-
fingere leves indigna tragoedia versus.
Drag. 2-382. Cicero begins by the use
of the infinitive construction followed
by acc + inf. p. Mil § 31-70. He then
changes to the simple inf. Deiot. 11-1. But

the personal construction, which we observe in Horace, appears first in Lucret. 5-123. quae sint indigna videri. Not found in Verg. & Propert. Ov. Am. 2-3-14; A.A. 1-681. Trist. 1-508. Sen. Rhet. has 4 examples from later prose and only 3 from Cic. Sil. 2-111; 11-12; Claud. Cons. Hon. 18. [Indignus, indignor, dignor, dignus are all found with the inf. in Claudian.

Certare. Sat 2-3-311: certare minores? Sil 5-76

Gratia. Epis. 1-2-27: frugi convivare atti

Nescius. Sat 2-3-109: nescius uti compos-

sitis.

Notus. Epis. 1-7-86: notum et fieri parare

laeto et tristi tempore et quaerere et cavere.

Gratus. Epis 2-1-184: depugnare paratis.

Catull. 11-14; 45-4; 17-2. Verg. Aen. 2-61

Ecl. 7-5;
5-108; For Ovid, see Trueblood p. 17.

it occurs in Lucan, Val. Flac. Sil. Stat.

Permix A.P. 165: et amata relinquere
permix. Draeg. 2-378.
Piger. Sat. 1-4-12: piger scribendi ferre
laborem.
Ridiculus, Sat 2-8-24: Ridiculus totos
simul absorbere placentas. Only in Verg. Ov. Hor & Juv.
Saevus. Epis. 1-15-30: fingere saevus.
Utilis. A.P. 204: [illegible] utilis.

Verbs of Saying and Thinking with the Nominative and Infinitive.

Greek influence played a large part in the growth of this construction. See Schmalz 273-279; Draeg. 2-446. For discussions of the subject see [illegible] 284 R.1 Gilder.-Lodge p. 331 n. 2. Brewer p. 328; Ebeling p. 5; Beste

p. 13; Waltz p. 121. Senger p. 19 s.v. "aio". Reichenhart p. 522. Lohr. p. 45.

Prior to the one case in Catullus, and the more numerous examples in the Augustan poets, only one case is cited; Plaut. Asin. 633: argenti argenti minae mea ad matrem apportant, quas hodie adulescens Diabolus ipsi daturus dixit. This example though assailed by Kleinitz, Neue Jahrb. 1878 p. 848 who quotes many analogous examples in Plautus as a basis for the change to daturum, is held by Draeg, Schöll, Leo, (Tammelin de participiis p. 32. Schmalz also would seem to incline thereto. The passage sometimes adduced for Cicero, agrar. 2-21-57: leaves us in doubt as to the voice of fateatur, which may be passive. But see Kuehner, Lat. Gram. II-5-18.

Catull. 4-1 "phaselus ille ait fuisse navium celerrimus is much quoted as the clearest introductory example of this construction. This usage is not common, but occurs in a number of the poets. e.g. Vergil, Horace odes, Propertius, Ovid, especially Lucan, Statius. For good illustrative examples see Draeger 2-447. Hor. Epis. 1-7-22: vir bonus et sapiens dignus ait esse paratus. cf. Od. 3-27-73: uxor invicti Iovis esse nescis.

Patior with the nominative and inf. should be mentioned in this connection, Epis. 1-5-15: patiarque vel incultus haberi. Epis. 1-16-30: cum pateris sapiens emendatusque vocari; where prose use would require me with adjective in agreement.

No example is quoted for classical prose save Cicero, de domo sua 29: sim passus

a tali amicitia detrahi neque intellexerim,
where C. F. W. Müller has inserted "me" after
"detrahi," following G. Lehmeyer in the
Philol. 23-113, who thinks "me" could
have fallen out before neque, and Langius
who, however, wished to insert it after "sim."

As in other poets we find in Horace
in place of the accus. + inf. the mere inf.
passive, object omitted, especially with verbs
of emotion. Sat. 2-7-59: quid refert uri
virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas, an
Epis. 1-16-32: vir prudens dici delector.
other exs. might be cited.

With reference to the predicate
nominative added to the verb "audire,"
Ebeling p. 6 remarks: Poetis autem solis
fere relinquendae sunt constructiones
quales habemus. Sat. 2-7-101: at ipsae
subtilis veterum index et callidus audis.

Epis. 1-7-37: rexque paterque audisti coram.

Another breviam introduced by the Augustan poets, and foreign to the best prose period is that of the nominative of the ppl, closely associated with the foregoing constructions.

cf. Verg. Aen. 2-377: sensit medios delapsus in hostes; Georg. 2-5-10: gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum.

— ib. = Epis 2-2-107: verum gaudent scribentes = ἀσμένως γράφοντες. cf. Epis. 2-1-9: gaudet decerpere = ἥδεται τρυφῶν.

The fut. ppl. occurs, Prop. 2-9-7: visura et [illegible] Hannibalem spectavit Alpina. Stat. Theb. 1-347: ventura [illegible] nunciat. See especially Kennedy, p. 312-17, where he includes several examples in Livy, which at first glance might seem to be cases in

point. Draeger knows of but 3 cases in prose, Petron. 129. Plin. N. H. 16-12; Apul. Met. 7-14. & Draeg. 2-447.

This is the Lrk. use of the ppl. and not the ordinary employment as Lucretius seems to understand, since he renders the sermones example "dum scribunt. The illogical in this interpretation is well seen in the Vergil passage, Aen. 12-6: comantes Excutiens cervice toros where the sense of the passage is not "dum excutit", on the contrary, the beast rejoices in the sense of power and freedom, rejoices to place his mighty limbs in motion and exercise. See Koch s.v. who compares the Greek constructions with χαίρω — εὐφραίνομαι etc.

The Transitive Use of Originally Intransitive Verbs.

cased should state in its sphere be-
yond reasonable doubt. In the great
bulk of the examples the resistance
is usually the inner object. [see
Wilderness - Lodge 210 Ls.] Even when

found in the introduction of [illegible]'s edition [illegible], where, however, no distinctions are made. [illegible] clear examples.

Meto. Epist. 2-2-178:— si metit [illegible] Grandia cum parvis. Sat. 2-3-87:— [illegible]

[illegible] θερίζειν: Compare Odes 4-14-31 f:— [illegible] humum. Verg. Aen. 10-513:— Proxima quaeque metit gladio. Ov. Fasti. 2-706:— virga lilia summa metit. Fasti. 1-519; Her. 6-84; Met.

Removed. Sat. 1-6-94; - Mrs. Sir

cf. Rebecca's Hymn. Invalids: Easter's

mant. dicend. Stat. Theb. 2-478:-

Sil. 2-1-128. Sil. Ital. 8-52.

Tac. Ger. 17.

Virg. Ecl. 1-3-2:- medita-

dicend parcid, properemus et

1-2-3:- mea

laborem. Sed Tibull. 1-1-205:- de

mihi mortem. Sen Val. Flac. the

[illegible] -properare facillima mortem. (passive 1-122; 14-892) 15-
[illegible] stamina linguae. See especially Broukhusius Tibul.
[illegible] construction in imitation of the poets. Expollesco. Epis.
[illegible] mediasque frandes. Pollut audax. Spargo. Od. 4-5-26; 4-14-44;
[illegible] Od. 3-21-19.-neque iratos trementi. Regum apices neque militum
[illegible]
Contremisco. Od. 2-12.-8 unde periculum -contremit.
Horresco Od. 2-10-3:-dum procellas Cantra
horrescit,
[illegible]

Tremisco and Tremo Aen. 3-648; - Sonitumque
fedum vocemque tremisco (11-103) Phrygia

Verg. Aen. 8-296 te Stygii tremuere lacus.

— offensam tremat?

Ploro. Epis. 1-17-54; - aut cistam
effractam et subducta viatica plo-
rat; Od. 1-17-38; 2-9-14; - ploravit
Antilochum; 3-3-68; - ter uxor.

Innumerous excellent examples of this construction occur in Vergil, see Antoine p. 37 ff. Observe the following:

ardeo. Ecl. 2-1: Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat; Hor. od. 4-9-13: Camptos arsit adulteri crines. (exardeo. eccles. Latin).

fremo. Aen. 7-460: arma amens fremit. 11-453: fremit arma virentis

gemo. Aen. 1-221: hunc amyci casumque gemit. Georg. 3-226: Multa gemens ignominiam plagasque superbi Victoris. Hor. od. 4-12-5: Vidum fugit, styx flebiliter gemens.

clamare. Verg. Aen. 4-674: Exorientem nomine clamat. cf. Milton, Sampson Agonistes, "at sight of him the people with a shout Rifted the air, clamoring their God with praise."

Resonare. Ecl. 1-5: Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas. Aen. 7-11 Lucos Circe resonat. cf. G. 3-338. Plaudere Aen. 6-644 Pars feedera falcem rust chorea et carmina dicunt. See Antoine l.c. for more cases.

In three of the nine cases above cited for the "sermones", the theory of the simple for the cpd. verb is applicable.

The solution would not affect the result, however, viz., that these cases as well as the others are poetical.

A few more striking examples may be quoted. Rep. Sat: 2-5-22: Euphrates undé / Divitias aeriqué metit dic, cujus arenas. cf Verg. Georg. H 05: Hanc Eurus quae nocte parit pinguis haruspex. Aen. 1-36 Hesperia colis arce nepotes; cf. Aen. 1-510; E. 2-307; In our passage the concessen-

tators generally explain as the simple for the cfsd. "eruo". It is rewarding the matter to see with Kiessling the force of the cfds. here, "eruam" & "carpam." crepo. Epis. 1-7-84: sulcos et vineta crepit. Epis. 2-3-247: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta. Sat. 2-3-33: si quid Tertinius vere crepat. cf. Od. 1-18-5; Od. 2-17-26. Not in class. prose. Lucret. 2-1171.

Ire. Hor. Epis. 1-2-65: Fugit equum-
Ire niamque monstret eques. Here I understand with Orelli & Kiessling "ire viam". Bentley whom Mueller has followed, favored "viam monstret." cf. Verg. Aen 6-122: Itque reditque viam. Verg. 2-17: Pergamus et ire viam. Prop. 1-1-17: [illegible] viam. This employment of the verb where the accusative is replaced by

a word of similar meaning, but of different root is rare and mainly poetic. See Gilder, Lodge 333-2-n2. b ic. pro Murena has the phrase "ite viam" but in a phrase which amongst others he holds up to ridicule as representing the bombast of court trials.

b f. here a use of a transitive in a particular sense. A.P. 141: Dic mihi, Musa, virum, a translation of the beginning of the Odyssey. f. Epis 1-16-26: bella-ducat This use is frequent in the odes. cf. 1-12-25: Dicam et Alcaeon per osque Ledae

f. a like use of cano in the odes, 4-2-13, seu deos regesque canit; 4-15-32: Troiamque et Anchisen et almae Progeniem Veneris canemus. cf. the periodic Sat. 2-4-11: ipsa mene memor praecepta canam. Catull. 34-3 Dianam-canamus. Verg. 1-1 arma

Hom. Il. 1, 474 μέλποντες ἐπιόρδην.

virumque cano. Of the lines of Keats
"What first inspired a bard of old & sing
Narcissus pining o'er the untainted spring?
Or Tennyson, Of Vergil himself, "Thou that singest wheat and woodland"

It will hardly be doubted that in Latin as in English the transitive use of originally intransitive verbs is to be regarded as a distinct poetic device. I have not cited nearly all the cases to be found in Vergil & Horace alone. As would be expected later Epic, imitating the Augustans made large use of the construction extending it to numerous other verbs, often with questionable taste. Thus many of our most striking English poetic passages, when submitted to analysis, reveal this bold verbal construction untrammeled save by the gentle traces of musical rhythm

and cadence. We can scarce read ten minutes in our foremost English poets without encountering this striking employment. At times the natural explanation seems to be that the flight of fancy or imagination by its very sweep brushes aside the natural syntactical restraints, or at any rate induces a corresponding boldness and freedom.

Numerals.

Es ist bekannt, says Schmalz, dass die Dichter im Interesse der Anschaulichkeit die Zahlen zerlegen, z. B. Verg. Aen. 1-71 'sunt mihi bis septem Nymphae'. Dieser Gebrauch stammt aus der Volkssprache und ist von da auch in die Litterärsprache übergegangen; ausser bei den Dichtern findet er sich auch bei Prosaikern, welche poetisierend schreiben. z.B. bei Varro, namentlich im Spätlatein, wo die Zerlegungen bis sex, bis seni, ter deni, ter quinque, sex septena nomina u. a. bei Dichtern und Prosaikern sehr oft begegnen.

(V. First, then, we have a multiplicative and a cardinal: Epis. 2-1-24: Duas bis quinque viri sanxerunt. Except in combinations of large numbers like the following with multiples. Caes. B. G. 5-13-7: vicies centum milium; Liv

33-42-8: decies centum millia. This construction is confined to the poets, cf. bis sex, Verg. Aen. 9-272; 11-9; 12-163; 12-899. For our phrase bis quinque, Ov. Met. 8-s-00; 8-s-80; 11-96; Fasti 1-28; 1-564; Ibis 1; Her. 3-33. Combinations ending with "bis" are the most numerous for this construction. Further constructions are Lucret. 4-408 Hor Epod. 9-17. Sil. 12-468.

(2) When a multiplicative and a distributive. Epis 1-20-27: Duo quater undenos sciat implesse decembris. Juv 6-3-41. Epis 2-2-33: accepit et bis denos super sestertia nummûm. Cf Sat 1-3-15; This construction, as well, is largely confined to the poets, and post classic prose writers, but occurs in Cicero [illegible] Verr. Hor. Od. 3-1, -14: Terna

ter cyathos. Verg. Aen. 1-381; 2-126; 5-561; 10-213; 11-326; ecl. 1-44; Tibul. 1-4-69; Prop. 2-9-3. Ov. Met. 3-357; 5-50; 7-293; Sen. Herc. Oet 1880. For the above with more e.g.s. see Draeg. l.c.

See Kühner 2-476; Gildersleeve-Lodge 295 n. Schmaly p. 400. Draeg, 1-107; Reisig 3 p. 283 ant 116 Rene Fournelière 2-881-16

que — que.

Draeger. 2-79-2 Kühner II-651 Gildersleeve Lodge 476-d. Reisig 3-p. 211. Zumpt 338 Draeger states: "que - que" appears scattered thro. all Latinity, esp. in the poets; not found in Caesar and his imitators, nor in Livius, Suetonius, Velleius, Florus, Justin, the Scriptores Historiae augustae, & Aurel. Victor. Frequent in the early period. Plaut. Amph. prologue 7. Quaeque-quaeque, Rein 3-2-31: Quaque-tenus.

Ennius in Gell. 12-4-4: et mores veteresque
Romanosque teneremus - domumque hominumque
Uncertain in Cicero. De
fin. 1-16-51: noctesque diesque is still
read, but this, says Draeger, is the only
case. He then cites many examples from
Sallust, where everywhere the "que" is at-
tached to the pronoun "is" or "hic" with
the exception of Jug. 108-5 with the demon-
strative: illoque aliisque temporibus. On
the other hand, we find it with
the relative; in only one passage explain-
ed with a substantive, and here Weissenborn
brackets the "que": 4 3-17-3: quaeque
impedimenta.

For occurrences in Virgil, see Forbiger at
Georg. 1-118;
Hor. Sat. 1-1-76: noctesque diesque; 1-5-17:
funesque feraeque; Sat. 1-8-50 vesicque cocque

Sat. 1-5-98: risusque iocosque. Epist. 1-7-37: iocique ferique. A. P. 11: festinesque dolosque. Sat 1-2-56: fundumque Larenque. Epp. 2,1,109.

The Aorist Perfect of Experience.

Schmalz p. 337. Draeger 1-253. Brenous. Riemann 146. p. 361 Waltz p. 134 ff. Beste, p 36.

For Catul. Overbeck p. 25. For Val. Flaccus, see Langen at 3-738, who collects the examples, also Johan Samuelsson, Studia in Valerium Flaccum. p. 9.

Ley-Vergilianarum Quaestionum spec. prius de temporum usu, Saarbrücken 1877 p. 16.

The notes of Jacobs-Wirz & Hall. Cat. 57-11; 57-2; 11-3. Madv. opusc. academ. II p. 112 ff.

The following is the view of Draeger upon this field of this construction: The so called

Perfectum Consuetudinis, not established in early Latin, is not best explained as a gnomic aor., but a Perf. logicum, when it is accompanied by a temporal adverb as Cic. de Or. 3-14-52; Sal. Cat 5 8 etc. In Caesar and Livy there is also no trace of a real Perf. Consuetudinis. It is not until the Classical poets that the use of the Perf. equivalent to the Greek gnomic aor. comes out unreservedly under the influence of the Greek. Cf. Verg. Georg 1-49; 330; 376; 377; 378; 379; not until verse 384 does the poet go over to the regular present.

Whether the categorical statement of Draeger can be insisted upon throughout is more than questionable (see the above cited authorities.) For the present we will satisfy ourselves with the fact that poetry extended the usage.

From Horace:

Sat. 1-9-59: Nil sine magno Vita labore dedit mortalibus.

Epis. 1-2-47: non aeris acervus et auri aegroto domini deduxit corpore febres. Drager 1-254: remarkes. Stände hier "numquam" statt "non", so würde die Stelle gar nicht auffallen.

Epis. 1-17-37: dedit qui finit ne ... succedere et. cf. Od. 1-34-16: ... 2-2-16: explicuere:

Epis. 1-19-48: Lydus enim gemuit trepidum certamen et iram.

A.P. 412 ff. Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, abstinuit venere et vino: qui Pythia cantat Tibicen didicit prius extimuitque magistrum.

A.P. 313: mediocribus esse poetis non

hominesq; non dii, non concessere
columnae.

Vita.

Willis Howard Edwards was born in Hancock, Maryland, Feb. 23, 1878. His preliminary education was received in the Public Schools of Martinsburg, W. Va, and Baltimore City. After spending two years in the Baltimore City College, he matriculated at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1894, where he was graduated in June 1896 with the degree of B.A.

For one year he was engaged in teaching Latin and German at the latter institution. In the Fall of 1897 he began a course of study at Johns Hopkins University, selecting Latin as his principal and Greek and Sanskrit as his subordinate subjects. He was appointed University Scholar in 1900, and Fellow in Latin for the years 1901-1903.

He has attended the lectures of Pro-

fessors H. F. Smith, Underwood, Bloomfield, Watson, Butler, and Dr. Sutphen to all of whom he would make grateful acknowledgment, especially to Prof. Kirby F. Smith who by his advice and encouragement, and the inspiration of his instruction and personality has engendered a lasting sense of gratitude.